



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 25
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

A
PORTRAIT
OF
POPULATION

A. PYRTUH,
Deputy Director of Census Operations
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades, the weep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census, was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik W Van Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing

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about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

New Delhi
July 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of information. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little Volume 'A Portrait of Population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India, to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri M.B. Rai, IAS, under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India, for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K.R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Assistant Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R.P. Tomar and V.P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Assistant Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication, particularly, S/Shri A. Pyrtuh, Deputy Director who has done his best to prepare the write-up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Shri I.N. Gohain, Investigator under the guidance of Shri A.K. Paul, Assistant Director of Census Operations (T). The charts, diagrams, maps, etc. were prepared by Shri K.J. Pandit, Artist and his colleagues in the map section. The brunt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of S/Shri A.C. Paul, Sr. Steno and S.K. Lama, Jr. Steno. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted cooperation in this venture.

A. PYRTUH

*Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Arunachal Pradesh*

SHILLONG

August 8, 1988

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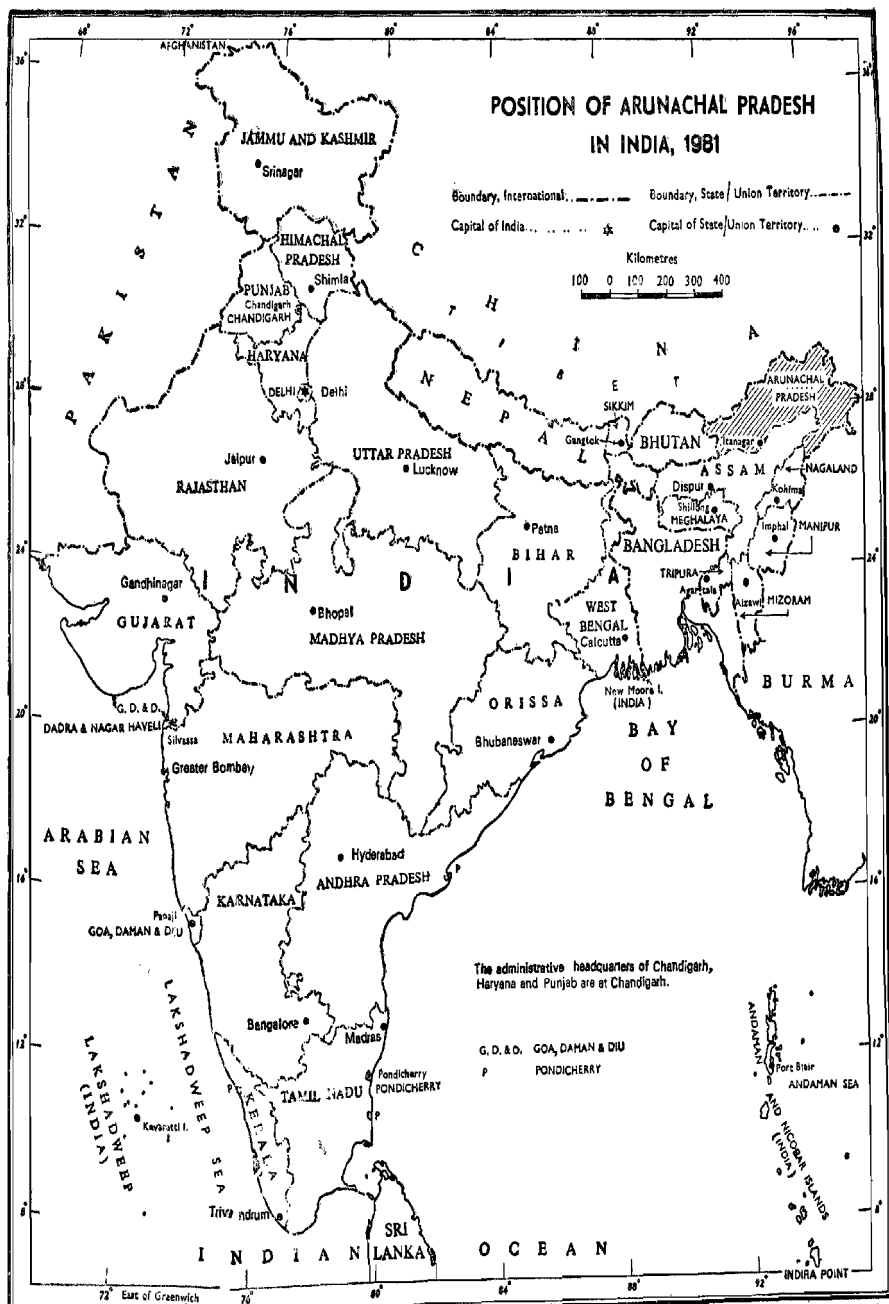
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Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Survey of India.

The horizontal lines of India extend into the map to a distance of twice a regular scale.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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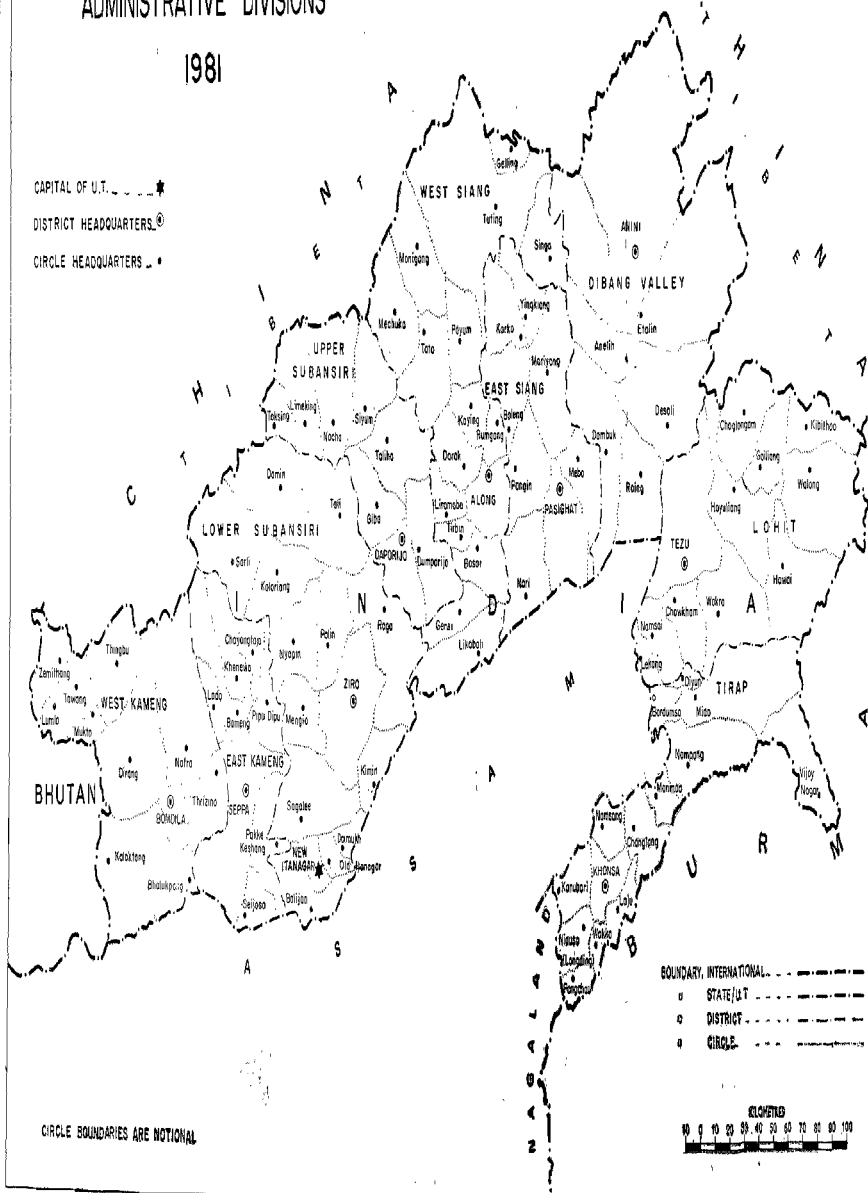
ARUNACHAL PRADESH ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1981

CAPITAL OF U.T. ——— *

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS. ⊙

CIRCLE HEADQUARTERS. •



CIRCLE BOUNDARIES ARE NOTIONAL

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL ———
 ○ STATE/UT ———
 ⊙ DISTRICT ———
 • CIRCLE ———

KILOMETERS
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In the easternmost extremity of the lofty, precipitous, rugged and highly jagged Himalayas, South of Tibet ; and dissected by numerous rivers and rivulets, notably the Lohit, the Dibang, the Siang, the Subansiri and the Kameng, forming deep gorges and ravines ; between Latitudes 26° 28' N and 29° 30' N and Longitudes 91° 30' E and 97° 30' E; and predominantly inhabited by about 110 colourful tribes and sub-tribes with distinct cultural identity; lies the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. It is one of the most difficult mountainous regions of the world. With an area of 83,743 sq. km, it is the largest by area in the North-Eastern Region of India. By population it ranks sixth in the region. The name Arunachal Pradesh was given to it when it was conferred the status of a Union Territory on 21-1-1972 under the provision of the North East Areas (Re-Organisation) Act, 1971. As North East Frontier Agency, its former name, the area was constitutionally a part of Assam administered directly by the President of India through the Governor of Assam acting as his Agent assisted by an Adviser. As a Union Territory, it was placed under a Chief Commissioner with headquarters at Shillong, the state capital of Meghalaya, until his headquarters shifted to Itanagar, the new capital within the Union Territory in 1974. When a 30 member Legislative Assembly was instituted on 1-8-1975, the post of the Chief Commissioner was upgraded to that of a Lt. Governor.

At the time when the 1981 Census was conducted, Arunachal Pradesh had 9 districts, each under a Deputy Commissioner, 27 Subdivisions, out of which 3 were under the Additional Deputy Commissioners and 24, under the Extra Assistant Commissioners and 97 Circles each, under a Circle Officer. While in the 1971 Census, there were only 5 districts, 15 Subdivisions and 80 Circles. The 4 additional districts were formed immediately before the 1981 Census under the provision of the Arunachal Pradesh Reorganisation of Districts Act, 1980. Each of these 4 new districts were formed by upgrading the erstwhile Seppa subdivision of Kameng, the Daporijo subdivision of Subansiri, the Pasighat subdivision of Siang and the Dibang Valley subdivision of Lohit. Tirap, however, remained as it was in 1971. Arunachal Pradesh as a Union Territory in this volume will be as it stood on 1-3-1981.

The 1981 Census Operations was the twelfth decennial census so far conducted in India. The 1981 Census was one of the biggest operations in the world and it was second only to China. To conduct such a gigantic operations required long and meticulous preparations. Preparations for the 1981 Census started with the convention of the first data users' conference from 13th to 15th February, 1978. In this conference all heads of various Government departments, both in the Central and States, the universities, the research institutions who usually used the census data and individuals who are interested in the study of population were invited to the conference to present their views about the nature of data to be collected during the 1981 census. Each Government department, university, Research Institutions might suggest collection of such data that served their needs most. As inclusion of questions in the questionnaire as preferred by data users' might be too lengthy, only important suggestions were taken into consideration and incorporated in the schedule that were to be pretested. In Arunachal Pradesh these, schedules were pre-tested in five rural and five urban blocks in Siang district by the staff of the Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh from 15th to 30th October, 1978. The result of the first pretest was again discussed in the second data users' conference that was held from 21st to 23rd December, 1978. Before the census schedules were finalised, a second pre-test was conducted throughout the country in June, 1979. In Arunachal Pradesh, it was conducted from 11th to 26th June, 1979 with revisional round from 27th to 28th June, 1979. The second pre-test was conducted in five rural and five urban blocks in all the districts by the agency of the Union Territory Administration.

As in earlier censuses, the 1981 Census was conducted in two phases, the houselisting operations and the actual enumerations. In Arunachal Pradesh, the houselisting operations was conducted from 1st March to 31st May, 1980. When the houselisting operations was conducted, the number of districts of Arunachal Pradesh were the same as in the 1971 Census. In the houselisting operations, the following schedules were canvassed :

1. Houselist
2. Enterprise list.

In the houselist, information about the purpose for which, the census house is used, the name of the head of household whether or not the household was engaging in an enterprise outside the census house, the number of male and female persons

normally residing in the census house and the number of physically handicapped persons in the household, if any, were collected. The enterprise list, was, however, canvassed on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation along with the houselisting operations. On the basis of the data collected during houselisting operations, tables H-1 and H-2 were prepared and the data published as Part VII-Tables on houses and disabled population of Arunachal Pradesh during 1983.

On the basis of the information collected in the houselist enumerators' blocks for the actual enumeration were redemarcated and according to the number of blocks both rural and urban, enumerators were appointed for the actual enumeration. Though census is a central subject, the actual enumeration as well as the houselisting operations was done through the agency of the State Governments or the Union Territory Administrations under the technical guidance of the Directors of Census Operations. For the purpose, the Deputy Commissioners and the Additional Deputy Commissioners in-charge of districts and subdivisions were appointed as Principal Census Officers, the Additional Deputy Commissioners in the district headquarters and the Senior Extra Assistant Commissioners as District Census Officers, the District Statistical Officers as Deputy District Census Officers, the Extra Assistant Commissioners as Subdivisional Census Officers, Inspectors of Statistics as Assistant Subdivisional Census Officers and Circle Officers as Charge Officers in rural areas. In town, the Extra Assistant Commissioners (H.Q.) were appointed as Town Charge Officers.

At supervisory level, Executive Officers of suitable seniority were appointed as Circle Supervisors to supervise the work of an army of enumerators drawn from all categories of junior officials of the administration including teachers to conduct the actual count of the population. Thus, census is a national operation where each and every government official contributed his part plus the people who freely answered the questions asked of them by the enumerators.

In rural areas, each enumerators' block usually consisted of about 150 to 200 households or 750 population. In urban areas it usually consisted of about 120 households or 600 population.

Before the houselisting as well as the actual enumeration, the enumerators as well as supervisors and Charge Officers were thoroughly trained on the concepts of the questionnaires. Besides, training them on how to fill in the census questionnaires correctly

and, on how to ask probing question in case of hesitant respondent. Great emphasis was given on full coverage so that no person is left unenumerated.

The actual enumeration or counting of the population was conducted throughout India from 9th to 28th February, 1981 with sunrise of March 1, 1981 as a reference point of time. A revisional round was conducted from March 1 to 5, 1981. In Jammu and Kashmir, however, the actual enumeration was carried out from April 20 to May 10, 1981 with sunrise of May 6, 1981 as a reference point of time. In Arunachal Pradesh as well as some other States and Union Territories of the country, there are snow-bound and inaccessible areas known as non-synchronous areas. To ensure timely completion of enumeration in these areas, the actual enumerations were carried out earlier in September-October, 1980. In Arunachal Pradesh it was carried out from October 1, 1980 and completed on February 28, 1981.

In the actual enumeration, the following schedules were canvassed :

1. The Household Schedule
2. The Individual Slip.

The 'Household' Schedule sought to find out the religion, the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe to which the head of the household belonged, the language usually spoken in the household, whether the household lived in their own house, and if they did not live in their own house, whether or not they owned house or house-site in the village or town of enumeration. The schedule sought further to find out the construction materials of the house in which they live, its roof, wall and floor, facilities available to the households like electricity and sources of drinking water supply, and whether these were within or outside premises, the number of living rooms in occupation of the household, and the number of married couple living in the household. It sought also to find out whether the household had cultivated land or not. If they had cultivated land, whether the land was owned or rented or owned & rented both and the local name of tenancy in case of rented land.

The Individual Slip, the basic schedule of the census, consisted of 2 parts, the universal and the sample slip. The sample slip was supposed to be canvassed only in sample blocks. But in Arunachal Pradesh, it was canvassed in toto as the universal slip.

The universal slip had 16 main questions with sub-parts. These questions can be divided into 3 parts, demographic, social and cultural and economic. The sample slip had 6 questions with sub-parts and they were in nature purely demographic. A specimen of both the universal and sample slip is given below :

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Confidential

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

Pad No.....

(UNIVERSAL)

Slip No.

Location Code() Sl. No. of Household ()

1. Name
2. Relationship to head
3. Male (1)/Female (2)
4. Age
5. Marital status.....
6. Mother tongue
7. Two other languages known
8. Religion
9. Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2).....
10. Name of caste/tribe
11. Literate (1) illiterate (2)
12. Educational attainment
13. Attending School/.....
College, Yes (1)/No. (2)
- 14A Worked any time at all last year? Yes

No.(H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ?

Yes (1)

No. (2)

15A Main activity last year? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No. in 14B(H/ST/D/R/I/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Description of work
- (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service.....
-
- (iv) Class of worker

14B Yes-Any other work any time last year?
Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No

15B

14B No-Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW)
 If HHI/OW in 15B

- (i) Name of establishment.....
- (ii) Description of work
- (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
- (iv) Class of worker

16. If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work?
Yes(1)/ No. (2)..

CENSUS OF INDIA INDIVIDUAL SLIP CONFIDEN-
 1981 (Sample) TIAL

1. *Birth Place*

- (a) Place of birth
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2)
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

2. *Last residence*

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2)
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

3. *Reasons for migration from place of last residence (code)**

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4)
Others (5)

4. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration
 5. *For all ever-married women only*
 - (a) Age at marriage
 - (b) Number of children surviving at present.
Male.....FemaleTotal
 - (c) Number of children ever born alive.
Male..... Female Total
 6. *For currently married women only*
Any child born alive during last one year.....
-

The chapters that follow were mostly based on the information collected in the individual slip. As a respondent, if you had given correct information, the information that you will find in this volume will also be correct. But if you had given wrong information, the information presented in this volume will also be wrong. The enumerators filled in the slip only the information that was given by you as a respondent and nothing more.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

India has a population of 685,184,692. It is the largest population in the world second only to that of China. Other countries of the world with a population of more than 100 million are USSR (about 262 million), USA (about 227 million), Indonesia (about 153 million), Brazil (about 127 million) and Japan (about 117 million, China (about 1,032 million). The remaining countries of the world have a population below 100 million.

The Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh has a population of 631,839. By population, it occupies the twentyfourth position among the 22 States and nine Union Territories of India. Its population forms only 0.09 per cent of the total population of India. It is comparable only to that of Nagaland, Pondicherry and Mizoram. The population of Uttar Pradesh, the biggest State in the country, is 175 times more than the population of Arunachal Pradesh. Bihar has a population 111 times more than Arunachal Pradesh and Maharashtra, 99 times. Among the 9 Union Territories, Arunachal Pradesh ranks third. By Union Territory standard, the population of Arunachal Pradesh is not that small. It is second only to Goa, Daman & Diu and third to Delhi.

STATEMENT 1.0

Population of the States/Union Territories of India, 1981

Rank in 1981	States/Union Territories according to size of population	Population in 1981	Percentage to total population of India 1981
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	685,184,692	100.00
1.	Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	16.18
2.	Bihar	69,914,734	10.20
3.	Maharashtra	62,784,171	9.16
4.	West Bengal	54,580,647	7.97
5.	Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	7.82
6.	Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	7.62

STATEMENT 1.0—Contd.

1	2	3	4
7. Tamil Nadu		48,408,077	7.06
8. Karnataka		37,135,714	5.42
9. Rajasthan		34,261,862	5.00
10. Gujarat		34,085,799	4.97
11. Orissa		26,370,271	3.85
12. Kerala		25,453,680	3.71
13. Assam		19,896,843*	2.90
14. Punjab		16,788,915	2.45
15. Haryana		12,922,618	1.79
16. Delhi		6,220,406	0.91
17. Jammu & Kashmir		5,987,389	0.87
18. Himachal Pradesh		4,280,818	0.62
19. Tripura		2,053,058	0.30
20. Manipur		1,420,953	0.21
21. Meghalaya		1,335,819	0.19
22. Goa, Daman & Diu		1,086,730	0.16
23. Nagaland		774,930	0.11
24. Arunachal Pradesh		631,839	0.09
25. Pondicherry		604,471	0.09
26. Mizoram		493,757	0.07
27. Chandigarh		451,610	0.07
28. Sikkim		316,385	0.05
29. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		188,741	0.03
30. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		103,676	0.02
31. Lakshadweep		40,249	0.01

*Population of Assam is as per projection.

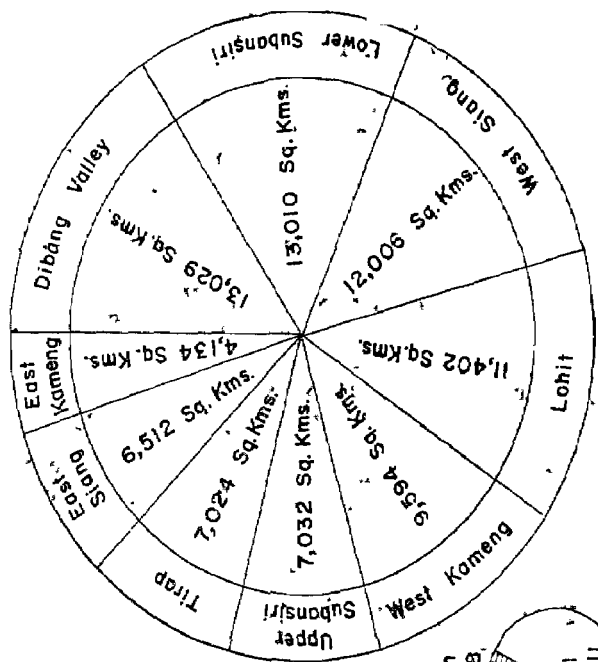
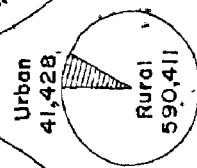
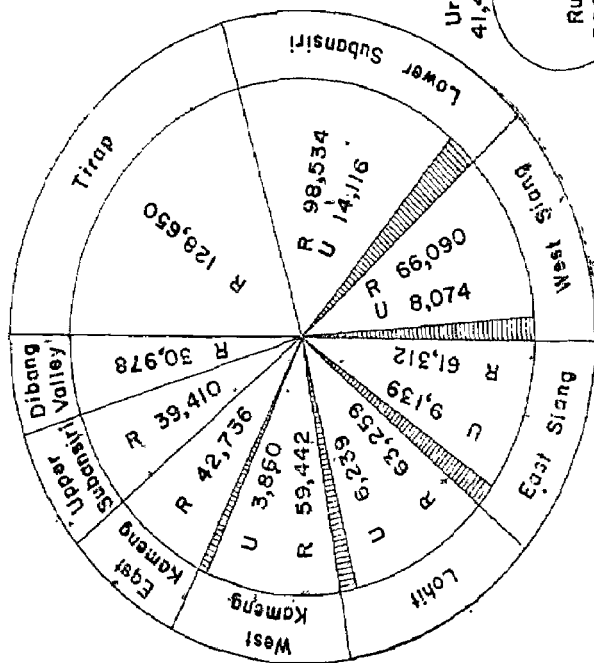
By area Arunachal Pradesh ranks first among the 9 Union Territories of the country and thirteenth among the 22 States and 9 Union Territories. (see Statement 1.1.) It is smaller only to Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Karnataka, Bihar, Orissa, Tamilnadu and West Bengal. Arunachal Pradesh occupies 2.55 per cent of the total area of India but its population is only 0.09 per cent of the total population of India. Meghalaya and Nagaland, the two hills States of the North-Eastern Region, which occupies 0.68 per cent and 0.50 per cent respectively of the total area of India, have more population than Arunachal Pradesh. Thus the population of Arunachal Pradesh is not proportionate to its area. Its difficult hilly terrain and its inaccessibility may be the reason.

STATEMENT 1.1
Areas of States/Union Territories of India, 1981

Ranking	State/Union Territory	Provisional area figures furnished by Surveyor General as on 31-3-82 (in Sq.Km)	Proportion to total area of India (in percentage)
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	3,287,263.0	100.00
1.	Madhya Pradesh	443,446.0	13.49
2.	Rajasthan	342,239.0	10.41
3.	Maharashtra	307,690.0	9.36
4.	Uttar Pradesh	294,411.0	8.96
5.	Andhra Pradesh	275,068.0	8.37
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	222,236.0	6.76
7.	Gujarat	196,024.0	5.96
8.	Karnataka	191,791.0	5.83
9.	Bihar	173,877.0	5.29
10.	Orissa	155,707.0	4.74
11.	Tamil Nadu	130,058.0	3.96
12.	West Bengal	88,752.0	2.70
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743.0	2.55
14.	Assam	78,438.0	2.39
15.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673.0	1.69
16.	Punjab	50,362.0	1.53
17.	Haryana	44,212.0	1.34
18.	Kerala	38,863.0	1.18
19.	Meghalaya	22,429.0	0.68
20.	Manipur	22,327.0	0.68
21.	Mizoram	21,081.0	0.64
22.	Nagaland	16,579.0	0.50
23.	Tripura	10,486.0	0.32
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249.0	0.25
25.	Sikkim	7,096.0	0.22
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814.0	0.12
27.	Delhi	1,483.0	0.05
28.	Pondicherry	492.0	0.02
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491.0	0.01
30.	Chandigarh	114.0	N
31.	Lakshadweep	32.0	N

N—Negligible.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND AREA 1981



POPULATION 631,839 AREA 93,743 Sq. Kms.

When the 1981 Census was conducted, there were 9 districts in Arunachal Pradesh : Tirap, Lohit, Dibang Valley, East Siang, West Siang, Upper Subansiri, Lower Subansiri, East Kameng and West Kameng. All the 9 districts are situated in the hilly terrain. But Tirap, Lohit, Dibang Valley and East Siang do have a strip of low lying lands bordering Assam. These low lying lands are subjected to flood in the monsoon. With a population of 128,650, Tirap is the most populous district of Arunachal Pradesh, followed by Lower Subansiri with a population of 112,650. West Siang, East Siang and Lohit have more or less the same population, 74,164 and 70,451 and 69,498 respectively. West Kameng has a population of 63,302, East Kameng, 42,736, Upper Subansiri, 39,410 and Dibang Valley, 30,978. Dibang Valley is the least populous district of Arunachal Pradesh. Thus every 100 persons living in Arunachal Pradesh, 20 live in Tirap, 19 in Lower Subansiri, 12 in West Siang, 11 in East Siang and Lohit, 10 in West Kameng, 7 in East Kameng, 6 in Upper Subansiri and 5 in Dibang Valley. The population of Dibang Valley is 4 times less than the population of Tirap.

STATEMENT 1.2

Population of the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Rank in 1981	Arunachal Pradesh/District						Population as per 1981 Census
(1)	(2)						(3)
	Arunachal Pradesh						6,31,839
1.	Tirap	.	.	.	.	.	1,28,650
2.	Lower Subansiri	.	.	.	.	.	1,12,650
3.	West Siang	.	.	.	.	.	74,164
4.	East Siang	.	.	.	.	.	70,451
5.	Lohit	.	.	.	.	.	69,498
6.	West Kameng	.	.	.	.	.	63,302
7.	East Kameng	.	.	.	.	.	42,736
8.	Upper Subansiri	.	.	.	.	.	39,410
9.	Dibang Valley	.	.	.	.	.	30,978

The respective population of the districts of Arunachal Pradesh is not proportionate to their respective area. By population Tirap ranks first. By area, it ranks seventh. Lower Subansiri and West Siang, however, rank second and third respectively in terms of both population and area. East Siang ranks fourth by population. By area, it ranks eighth. Lohit ranks fifth

by population but by area, fourth. West Kameng, from position sixth by population, goes up to position fifth by area. East Kameng, from position seventh by population, goes down to position ninth by area. Upper Subansiri from position eighth by population, goes up to position sixth by area. Dibang Valley, from the last position by population, goes up to position first by area. Thus the population of the Union Territory and its districts does not have any relation to its area.

STATEMENT 1.3

Area of the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Rank in 1981	Name of district	Area in Km ²
1	2	3
1	Dibang Valley	13,029
2	Lower Subansiri	13,010
3	West Siang	12,00
4	Lohit	11,402
5	West Kameng	9,594
6	Upper Subansiri	7,032
7	Tirap	7,024
8	East Siang	6,512
9	East Kameng	4,134

The average population size of a district in Arunachal Pradesh is 70,204 much below the all India average of 1,663,070. Leaving aside the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh which have a district each, a district in West Bengal has the highest average population with 3,411,290 persons. 22 States and 9 Union Territories have average above that of Arunachal Pradesh. The average population of a district in Arunachal Pradesh is higher only to that of Lankshadweep which is also a one-district Union Territory like Delhi, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

STATEMENT 1.4

Average population of a district in States/Union Territories, 1981

Rank	Name of States/Union Territories	Total population	No. of districts	Average population of a district
1	2	3	4	5
1.	West Bengal	54,580,647	16	3,411,290
2.	Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	16	3,025,505
3.	Maharashtra	62,784,171	26	2,414,776
4.	Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	23	2,328,247
5.	Bihar	69,914,734	31	2,255,314
6.	Kerala	25,453,680	12	2,121,140
7.	Orissa	26,370,271	13	2,028,482
8.	Assam	19,896,843	10	1,989,684
9.	Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	56	1,979,679
10.	Karnataka	37,135,714	19	1,954,511
11.	Gujarat	34,085,799	19	1,793,989
12.	Punjab	16,788,915	12	1,399,076
13.	Rajasthan	34,261,862	26	1,317,764
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	45	1,159,530
15.	Haryana	12,922,618	12	1,076,885
16.	Tripura	2,053,058	3	684,353
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	14	427,671
18.	Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	12	356,735
19.	Meghalaya	1,335,819	5	267,164
20.	Manipur	1,420,953	6	236,826
21.	Nagaland	774,930	7	110,704
22.	Sikkim	316,385	4	79,096
UNION TERRITORIES				
1.	Delhi	6,220,406	1	6,220,406
2.	Chandigarh	451,610	1	451,610
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1,086,730	3	362,243
4.	Mizoram	493,757	3	164,586
5.	Pondicherry	604,471	4	151,118
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	1	103,676
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188,741	2	94,371
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	9	70,204
9.	Lakshadweep	40,249	1	40,249

The density of population in Arunachal Pradesh is 8 as against the all India figure of 216. That is in every one square kilometer only 8 persons live in Arunachal Pradesh. The Union Territory of Delhi is the most densely populated area in the country and Arunachal Pradesh is the least. In Delhi, in every one square kilometer, 4,194 persons live. Among the 22, States Kerala is the most densely populated state with 655 persons per square kilometer. 12 States and Union Territories have their density above the all-India figure of 216 and 19 States and Union Territories, below the all-India figure. The density of population in Arunachal Pradesh is not comparable to any of the States and Union Territories in India. Comparing the density of population in the States and Union Territories in 1981 with that of 1971, an overall increase in density of population in 1981 over that of 1971 is seen in all the States and the Union Territories. Most of them retain the same position as that of 1971. The only change in rank is noticed in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Orissa. Dadra & Nagar Haveli goes up by 3 ranks in 1981, Tripura by 2 ranks and Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat by 1 rank. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Orissa go down by 1 rank and Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka by 2 ranks in 1981.

STATEMENT 1.5

Density of population in States/Union Territories, 1971 & 1981

Rank in 1981	State/Union Territory	Density of population per sq. km.	
		1981	1971
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	216	177
1.	Delhi	4,194	2,742
2.	Chandigarh	3,961	2,257
3.	Lakshadweep	1,258	994
4.	Pondicherry	1,229	959
5.	Kerala	655	549
6.	West Bengal	615	499
7.	Bihar	402	324
8.	Uttar Pradesh	377	300
9.	Tamil Nadu	372	317
10.	Punjab	333	269

STATEMENT 1.5—Contd.

1	2	3	4
11. Haryana		292	227
12. Goa, Daman & Diu		285	225
13. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		211	151
14. Maharashtra		204	164
15. Tripura		196	148
16. Andhra Pradesh		195	158
17. Karnataka		194	153
18. Gujarat		174	136
19. Orissa		169	141
20. Madhya Pradesh		118	94
21. Rajasthan		100	75
22. Himachal Pradesh		77	62
23. Manipur		64	48
24. Meghalaya		60	45
25. Jammu & Kashmir		59*	NA
26. Nagaland		47	31
27. Sikkim		45	30
28. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		23	14
29. Mizoram		23	16
30. Arunachal Pradesh		8	6

*The density has been worked out on comparable data. Excludes Assam from the statement as no census was held there in 1981. The density of population of Assam if worked out on projected population will be as follows :—

Assam	254	186
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'NA' Stands for not available

NOTE : The density of State/Union Territories for 1971 in as published in Statement 4 of Part II B(i) India, 1981.

Among the 9 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, Tirap is the most densely populated districts with 18 persons per square kilometer. Dibang Valley is the least densely populated district with only 2 persons per square kilometer. Tirap, East Siang, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri have a density above the Union Territory figure of 8 and West Kameng, West Siang, Lohit, Upper Subansiri and Dibang Valley, below the Union Territory figure. From 6 in 1971 the density of population in Arunachal Pradesh goes up to 8 in 1981.

STATEMENT 1.6

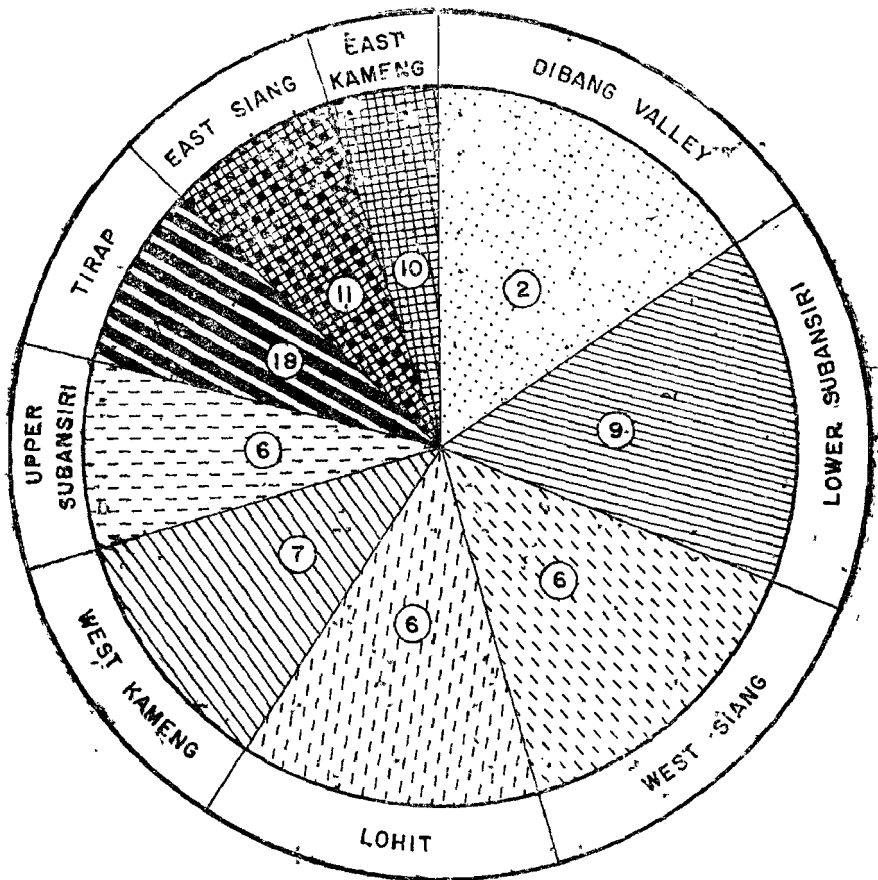
Density of population in the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Rank in 1981	District	Density of population per sq. km.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Arunachal Pradesh	8
1	Tirap	18
2	East Siang	11
3	East Kameng	10
4	Lower Subansiri	9
5	West Kameng	7
6	West Siang	6
7	Lohit	6
8	Upper Subansiri	6
9	Dibang Valley	2

As already mentioned in Chapter I, the houselisting operations was the first phase of the 1981 Census. The data collected in the houselisting operations have already been mentioned and its repetition may be redundant. For the 1981 Census purpose, a census house is a building or a part of a building which is used as a separate unit and having a separate entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognized as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both.

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen, unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams etc. The households of unrelated persons are called institutional households. There may be one-member households, 2-member households or multi-member households. In a house there may be more than one household. There are also households of houseless persons. In Arunachal Pradesh however, there is no houseless population. Each and everyone in Arunachal Pradesh has a house to live in.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION:
1981



ARUNACHAL PRADESH
PERSONS PER km^2

Figure inside the Circle denote 'Persons per km^2 '

In Arunachal Pradesh, there are 108,985 houses and 124,947 households. The number of households are more than the number of houses. So there are houses with more than one households. This difference is also reflected in each of the 9 districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The average size of a household in Arunachal Pradesh is 5.06 persons and the size in Lohit is the highest and West Kameng, the lowest. The average size of a household in Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Lohit and Tirap is above the Union Territory average and in West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri and Dibang Valley, below.

STATEMENT 1.7

Houses and households in the districts of Arunachal Pradesh and the average size of a household, 1981

Arunachal Pradesh/District	Number of houses	Number of households	Average size of household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arunachal Pradesh	108,985	124,947	5.06
1. West Kameng	14,131	14,577	4.34
2. East Kameng	5,387	9,118	4.69
3. Lower Subansiri	17,304	23,962	4.70
4. Upper Subansiri	4,733	7,752	5.08
5. West Siang	12,686	13,386	5.34
6. East Siang	3,670	13,868	5.08
7. Dibang Valley	6,240	6,346	4.88
8. Lohit	11,579	12,294	5.65
9. Tirap	23,255	23,644	5.44

The rapid growth of population throughout the world particularly in developing countries has been the concern of world organisations like the United Nations and the World Bank. Fear about a population explosion has been expressed in many quarters. Population explosion will be more disastrous than nuclear bomb explosion.

In 1971, the population of India was 548,159,652. In 1981, it goes up to 685,184,692 registering an increase of 25 per cent over

and above the population of 1971. On average the population of India registers an increase of 2.5 per annum. With a population of more than 685 million an increase of 2.5 per cent per annum is not a small one. If the same rate is allowed to continue, India's population will reach about 994 million in 2001 A.D. By 2051 AD India will be the most populous country in the world.

In the current century, the population of India increased by only 5.75 per cent in 1911. In 1921, there was a decrease in the population of India to the tune of 0.31 per cent due to the great famine and epidemic that occurred in India preceding the 1921 Census and in which thousands of people lost their life. In 1931, the rate of growth of the Indian population went up to 11.00 per cent. In 1941, it further went upto 14.22 per cent. In 1951, it went down to 13.31 per cent and from 1951, it keeps on increasing steadily. From 21.51 per cent in 1961, it went up to 24.80 per cent in 1971 and 25.00 per cent in 1981. The rate of increase of the population during the decade from 1971 to 1981 is alarming for India where the majority of the people has to depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

The factors that are responsible for the increase or decrease of population are births, deaths and migration. In India, migration does not have any role to play in the increase or decrease of its population. Not many people leave the country to settle elsewhere and not many people from other countries come to settle in India. In India the factors responsible for the growth of its population are births and deaths. When births exceed deaths the population grows and when deaths exceed births the population decreases. In the pasts, the number of births were balanced by the number of deaths. As long as the number of births is equal to the number of deaths the population does not grow. In 1921 when the number of deaths exceeded the number of births, the population decreased by about 0.31 per cent. From 1931 onwards the number of births has been exceeding the number of deaths, the result is the rapid growth in the population of India. Improvement in transport, communication and public health has greatly reduced the death rate in India. The Government have succeeded in the complete eradication of smallpox the fatal disease that used to take thousands of lives in a swoop. The Government has also taken many public health measures to improve the health of the people. When the health of the people is improved, it is natural for the death rate to decline, while the birth rate continues to be high. Hence the rapid growth of population in India.

STATEMENT 1.8

Population and rates of growth of population of India, 1901-1981

Year	Population	Net change of population during the decade	% Growth rate of population during the decade
1901 . . .	238,396,327	..	..
1911 . . .	252,093,390	(+) 13,697,063	() 5.75
1921 . . .	251,321,213	(—) 772,177	(—) 0.31
1931 . . .	278,977,238	(') 27,656,025	() 11.00
1941 . . .	318,660,580	(') 39,683,342	(') 14.22
1951 . . .	361,088,090	(+) 42,420,485	(+) 13.31
1961 . . .	439,234,771	() 77,682,873	(+) 21.51
1971 . . .	548,159,652	() 108,924,881	(+) 24.80
1981 . . .	685,184,692	(+) 137,025,040	() 25.00

The population of Arunachal Pradesh increased by 35.15 per cent during the decade from 1971 to 1981 and 38.91 per cent from 1961 to 1971. Amongst the 9 Union Territories, during the decade from 1971 to 1981, Chandigarh has the highest growth rate in population with 75.55 per cent followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands with 63.93 per cent, Delhi has a growth rate of 53.00 per cent, Mizoram 48.55 per cent and Dadra & Nagar Haveli 39.78 per cent. The remaining 3 Union Territories have their growth rate below that of Arunachal Pradesh. Among the 22 States, Sikkim and Nagaland have the highest growth rate with 50.77 per cent and 50.05 per cent respectively. The growth rate in respect of Assam too, though only on projected basis, is higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh. A glance at the statement below shows that the growth of the urban population is higher than the growth of the rural population.

STATEMENT 1.9

Growth rates of population in States/Union Territories, 1971-1981

India/State/Union Territory	Growth rate (1971-81)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
INDIA	() 25.00	(+) 19.68	(+) 46.39
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	(+) 23.10	(+) 16.19	(') 48.62
2. Assam*	(+) 36.05	(+) 33.85	(+) 58.79
3. Bihar	(+) 24.06	(+) 20.66	(+) 54.76
4. Gujarat	(+) 27.67	(+) 22.31	(+) 41.42

STATEMENT 1.9—*Concl'd.*

	1	2	3	4
5. Haryana	(+) 28.75	(+) 22.16	(+) 59.47	
6. Himachal Pradesh	(+) 23.71	(+) 22.88	(+) 34.76	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	(+) 29.69	(+) 25.77	(+) 46.86	
8. Karnataka	(+) 26.75	(+) 19.07	(+) 50.65	
9. Kerala	(+) 19.24	(+) 15.67	(+) 37.64	
10. Madhya Pradesh	(+) 25.27	(+) 19.28	(+) 56.03	
11. Maharashtra	(+) 24.54	(+) 17.55	(+) 39.99	
12. Manipur	(+) 32.46	(+) 12.27	(+) 165.36	
13. Meghalaya	(+) 32.04	(+) 26.60	(+) 63.98	
14. Nagaland	(+) 50.05	(+) 40.78	(+) 133.95	
15. Orissa	(+) 20.17	(+) 15.73	(+) 68.54	
16. Punjab	(+) 23.89	(+) 17.48	(+) 44.51	
17. Rajasthan	(+) 32.97	(+) 27.47	(+) 58.69	
18. Sikkim	(+) 50.77	(+) 39.50	(+) 159.73	
19. Tamil Nadu	(+) 17.50	(+) 12.95	(+) 27.98	
20. Tripura	(+) 31.92	(+) 31.10	(+) 38.93	
21. Uttar Pradesh	(+) 25.49	(+) 19.76	(+) 60.62	
22. West Bengal	(+) 23.17	(+) 20.36	(+) 31.73	
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(+) 63.93	(+) 56.45	(+) 89.31	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	(+) 35.15	(+) 31.14	(+) 139.63	
3. Chandigarh	(+) 75.55	(+) 18.34	(+) 81.52	
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(+) 39.78	(+) 30.46	..	
5. Delhi	(+) 53.00	(+) 8.01	(+) 58.16	
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	(+) 26.69	(+) 16.47	(+) 55.14	
7. Lakshadweep	(+) 26.53	(+) 32.03	..	
8. Mizoram	(+) 48.55	(+) 26.24	(+) 222.61	
9. Pondicherry	(+) 28.15	(+) 5.49	(+) 59.39	

*Growth rate on projected population.

The growth rate of population in the districts of Arunachal Pradesh gives us interesting reading. The Dibang Valley district registers the highest growth rate of 103.37 per cent in 1981 as against 48.59 per cent in 1971. The growth rate of West Kameng goes up from 20.59 per cent in 1971 to 25.95 per cent in 1981. That of Lower Subasiri from 30.32 per cent in 1971 to 39.22 per cent in 1981. West Siang's growth rate goes up from 23.43 per cent in 1971 to 25.19 per cent in 1981. The growth rate in respect of Lohit district goes down to 45.90 per cent in 1981 from 84.63 per cent in 1971. Tirap had a growth rate of 63.56 per cent in 1971 but only 31.99 per cent in 1981. East Kameng's growth rate too goes down from 26.59 per cent in 1971 to 19.57 per cent in 1981.

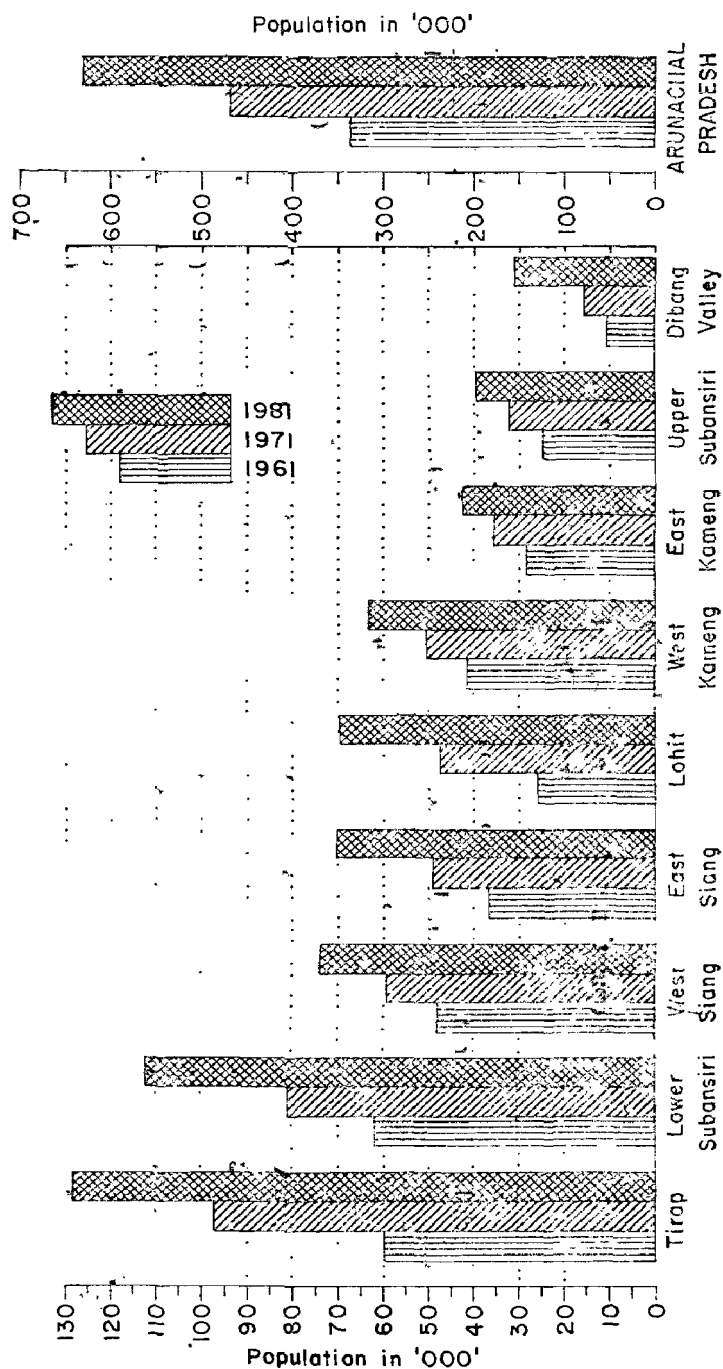
STATEMENT 2.0

Population and rates of growth of population in the districts of
Arunachal Pradesh, 1971-1981

Arunachal Pradesh/District	Population			Variation in population			Growth rate	
	1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81	1961-71	1971-81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Arunachal Pradesh . .	336,558	467,511	631,839	(+)130,953	(+)164,328	(+)38·91	(+)35·15	
West Kameng . .	41,679	50,259	63,302	(+)8,580	(+)13,043	(+)20·59	(+)25·95	
East Kameng . .	28,234	35,742	42,736	(+)7,508	(+)6,994	(+)26·59	(+)19·57	
Lower Subansiri . .	62,090	80,914	112,650	(+)18,824	(+)31,736	(+)30·32	(+)39·22	
Upper Subansiri . .	24,481	32,014	39,410	(+)7,533	(+)7,396	(+)30·77	(+)23·10	
West Siang . .	47,995	59,242	74,164	(+)11,247	(+)14,922	(+)23·43	(+)25·19	
East Siang . .	36,438	49,005	70,451	(+)12,567	(+)21,446	(+)34·49	(+)43·76	
Dibang Valley . .	10,251	15,232	30,978	(+)4, 981	(+)15,746	(+)48·59	(+)103·37	
Lohit . .	25,799	47,633	69,498	(+)21,834	(+)21,865	(+)84·63	(+)45·90	
Tirap . .	59,591	97,470	128,650	(+)37,879	(+)31,180	(+)63·56	(+)31·99	

ARUNACHAL PRADESH GROWTH OF POPULATION

1961-1981



CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

Classification of the population as rural and urban was done for the first time in the 1951 Census. The rural population lives in village and the urban population in towns. This dichotomy has considerable significance and is essential from the point of view of assessing the differentials in the social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population. The rural communities are usually small and simple and their main occupation is agriculture. The urban communities are large and complex and their main occupation is non-agricultural such as trade, commerce, industry and service. The villagers are usually bound by customs and traditions and they are slow to adopt new ideas and changes. The urbanites are usually not bound by customs and traditions and they are quick to adopt new ideas and changes. The modern amenities like transport, communication, electricity, medical facilities enjoyed by the urban communities are not enjoyed by the rural communities. Hence urban is a symbol of progress and rural, a symbol of backwardness. The employment opportunities available in towns have constantly attracted the village communities to migrate there which in turn has helped the towns to grow at a fast rate.

“A village is a collection of houses with more or less defined boundary, which is recognized as a village according to the customs or traditions. The hamlets of a village are included in the main village. A village having one or more groups of habitations is treated as an inhabited village and a village with no habitation is treated as an uninhabited village. In Arunachal Pradesh, the villages have no territorial boundaries. The villages have not been cadastrally surveyed.”

Based on the above definition, the list of villages is prepared, the population counted in those villages is classified as rural population. In the 1981 Census, 76.69 per cent of the population of India is counted in those villages as against 80.09 per cent in the 1971 Census. While the rural population keeps on decreasing, the urban population keeps on increasing. This to some extent, explains the fact that the rural population is being constantly attracted by the opportunities available in towns and the number of towns too have been increasing from census to census. A village of 1971 may be a town of 1981.

In Arunachal Pradesh, there are 3257 villages in the 1981 Census in which 590,411 persons live. That is 93.44 per cent of the population of Arunachal Pradesh live in villages. There is no uninhabited village in Arunachal Pradesh. The average population of a village in Arunachal Pradesh is 181 persons in 1981 and 151 in 1971. At district level, the highest average population of a village is found in East Siang with 429 persons. The average population of a village in Tirap is 342 persons and in West Kameng 212 persons. The average population of a village in West Siang is 182. The average population of a village in the remaining districts is below the Union Territory average of 181. Upper Subansiri with 109 persons has the lowest average population of its villages.

STATEMENT 2.1

Number of inhabited villages, the rural population and the average population of a village in the districts, 1981

Arunachal Pradesh/District	No. of inhabited villages	Rural population	Average population of a village
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	3,257	590,411	181
West Kameng	280	59,442	212
East Kameng	275	42,736	155
Lower Subansiri	770	98,534	128
Upper Subansiri	361	39,410	109
West Siang	364	66,090	182
East Siang	143	61,312	429
Dibang Valley	232	30,978	134
Lohit	456	63,259	139
Tirap	376	128,650	342

From the Statement 2.2, we notice that the villages in Arunachal Pradesh are of various sizes. In Arunachal Pradesh, only 2 villages have a population of more than 5,000 persons. These villages are Seppa, the district headquarters of East Kameng and Roing in the Dibang Valley district. 16 villages have a population from 2000 to 4999. Three of them are in West Kameng, one each in East Kameng, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and Dibang Valley, two each in Lower Subansiri and Lohit and five in Tirap. 63 villages have a population from 1000—1999; 146 villages have a population from 500 to 999 and 3030 villages or 93.03 per cent of the villages of Arunachal Pradesh have a population of less than 500.

STATEMENT 2.2

Number of villages by their sizes and their percentages to total number of villages, 1981

Arunachal Pradesh/District	Less than 500	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arunachal Pradesh	3,030 (93.03)	146 (4.48)	63 (1.94)	16 (0.49)	2 (0.06)
West Kameng	254 (90.71)	18 (6.43)	5 (1.79)	3 (1.07)	..
East Kameng	270 (98.18)	4 (1.46)	..	1 (0.36)	..
Lower Subansiri	747 (97.01)	15 (1.95)	5 (0.65)	2 (0.26)	1 (0.13)
Upper Subansiri	357 (98.89)	2 (0.55)	1 (0.28)	1 (0.28)	..
West Siang	343 (94.23)	14 (3.85)	6 (1.65)	1 (0.27)	..
East Siang	101 (70.63)	30 (20.98)	12 (8.39)	..	..
Dibang Valley	219 (94.40)	8 (3.45)	3 (1.29)	1 (0.43)	1 (0.43)
Lohit	433 (94.96)	15 (3.29)	6 (1.31)	2 (0.44)	..
Tirap	306 (81.38)	40 (10.64)	25 (6.65)	5 (1.33)	..

The criteria for declaring a village as town or for classifying an area as urban have not been easy to find. Varying conditions prevailing in the different States/Union Territories have made the problem more complex. A fairly uniform definition was, however, introduced for the first time in the 1961 Census which was also followed in the two successive censuses of 1971 and 1981. However, the Directors of Census Operations in States and Union Territories were given certain amount of discretion in marginal cases to treat an area as urban in consultation with the State Government or to exclude some in deserving cases.

The definition adopted at the 1981 Census was as follows:—

- (a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment or Notified Area.
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria :
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) at least 75 per cent of the male working population is engaged in non-agricultural (allied) activity;
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometer (or 1000 per square mile).

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore, contributed to the 75% criterion in 1961 and 1971 censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census, these activities were treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

As per the 1981 Census, there are 3949 towns or urban units in the country excluding 80 towns in Assam where the 1981 Census could not be taken due to disturbed conditions in the State. It is natural to expect the towns to increase from census to census. But it is not actually so. A town can be declassified if it fails to fulfil the criteria of a town. From 1904 towns in 1901, the number decreased to 1894 in 1911. Again from 3036 in 1951, the number of towns decreased to 2647 in 1961. While the number of towns had at time decreased, the urban population have kept on increasing steadily. From 62 million in 1951, it increased to about 78 million in 1961, about 108 million in 1971 and reached about 157 million in 1981. The average size of an urban unit too keeps on growing from census to census. From 20,454 in 1951, it grows to 29,526 in 1961, to 35,306 in 1971 and 39,929 in 1981.

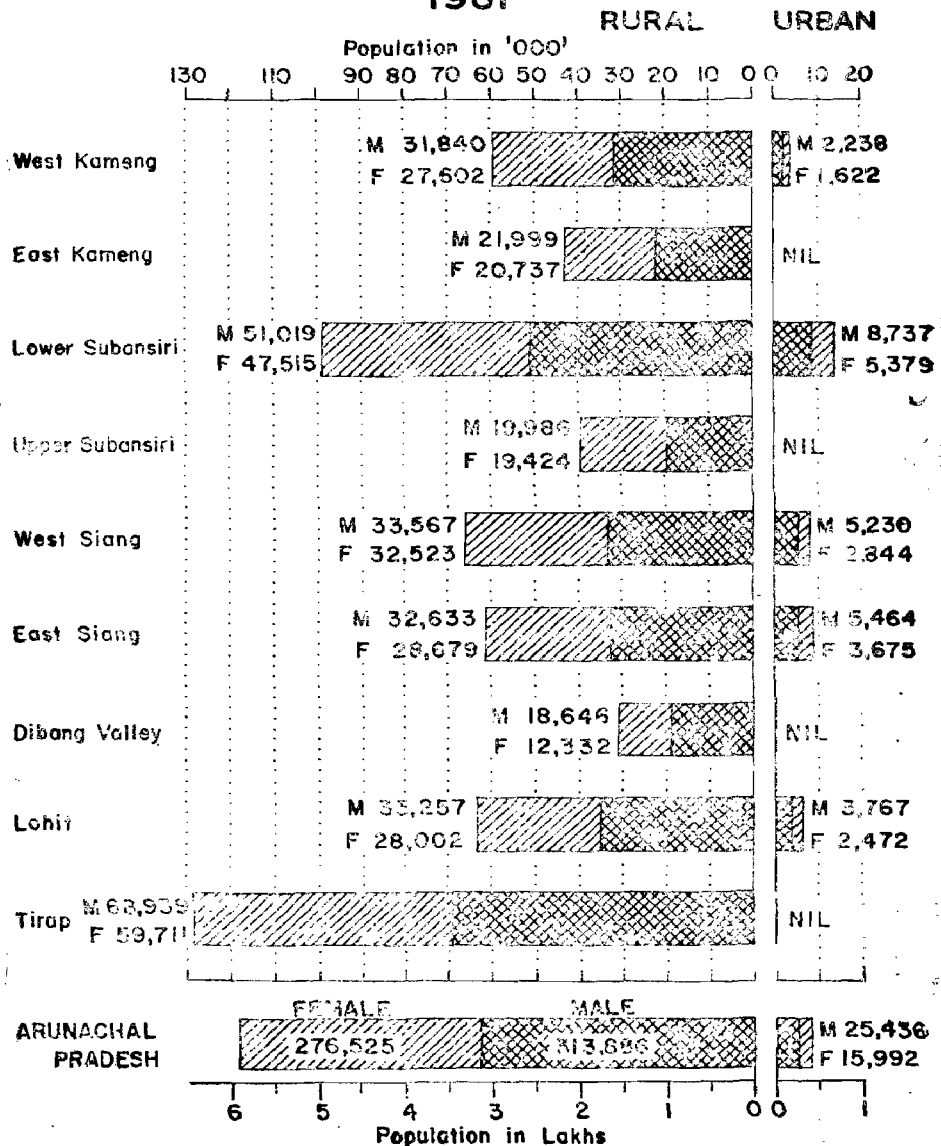
STATEMENT 2·3

**Urban units and their population and average size
in India 1951—81**

Year					Number of urban units	Urban population	Average size of an urban unit
1					2	3	4
1951	.	.	.	.	3,036	62,098,878	20,454
1961	.	.	.	.	2,647	78,155,315	29,526
1971	.	.	.	.	3,054	107,824,755	35,306
1981	.	.	.	.	3,949	157,680,171	39,929

As has already been stated, only 6·56 per cent of the population of Arunachal Pradesh live in its 6 towns. Himachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Arunachal Pradesh are the least urbanised States/Union Territories in the country. The most urbanised Union Territories in the country are Delhi and Chandigarh. Pondicherry and Lakshadweep too are quite urbanised with 52·28 per cent and 46·28 per cent respectively of their population is urban. The urban population in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu ranges from 30·10 to 35·03 per cent. Between 20·00 to 30·00 per cent fall the State of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Mizoram. Between 10·00 per cent and 20·00 per cent come the State of Assam (projected), Bihar, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh. The percentage of the urban population in the State of Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Arunachal Pradesh is below 10·00 per cent.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH **DISTRIBUTION OF** **RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION** **1981**



STATEMENT 2·4

Percentage of urban population to total population in the States and Union Territories, 1981

State/Union Territory	Percentage of urban population to total population, 1981
1	2
INDIA	23·31
<i>States</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	23·32
2. Assam	10·29
3. Bihar	12·47
4. Gujarat	31·10
5. Haryana	21·88
6. Himachal Pradesh	7·61
7. Jammu & Kashmir	21·05
8. Karnataka	28·89
9. Kerala	18·74
10. Madhya Pradesh	20·29
11. Maharashtra	35·03
12. Manipur	26·42
13. Meghalaya	18·07
14. Nagaland	15·52
15. Orissa	11·79
16. Punjab	27·68
17. Rajasthan	21·05
18. Sikkim	16·15
19. Tamil Nadu	32·95
20. Tripura	10·99
21. Uttar Pradesh	17·95
22. West Benga	26·47

STATEMENT 2.4—Contd.

1	2
<i>Union Territories</i>	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.30
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6.56
3. Chandigarh	93.63
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.67
5. Delhi	92.73
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	32.37
7. Lakshadweep	46.28
8. Mizoram	24.67
9. Pondicherry	52.28

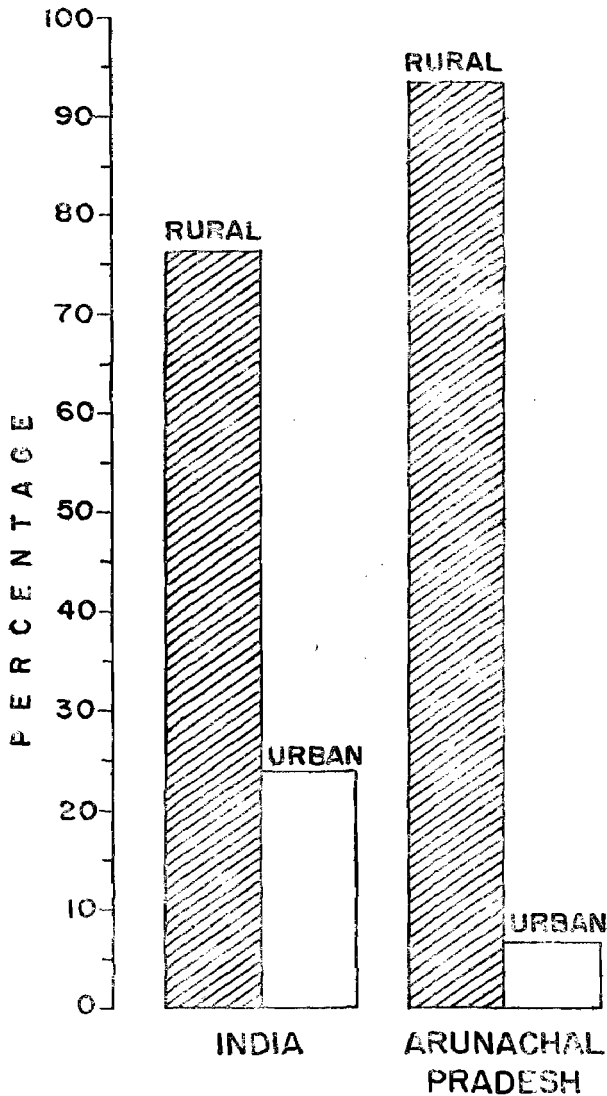
In 1971, there were 4 towns in Arunachal Pradesh. They were Bomdila, Along, Pasighat and Tezu. To this number 2 more towns were added in 1981, they are Old Itanagar and New Itanagar, the temporary and permanent capital respectively of Arunachal Pradesh. In absolute number, the urban population has increased from 17,288 in 1971 to 41,428 in 1981. In percentage, it has increased from 3.7 per cent in 1971 to 6.56 per cent in 1981. Among the 6 towns, Pasighat is the biggest town with an urban population of 9,139 persons followed by Along with 8,074 persons. Old Itanagar, New Itanagar and Tezu have an urban population of 7,710, 6,406 and 6,239 respectively. Bomdila with an urban population of 3,860 is the smallest town in Arunachal Pradesh.

STATEMENT 2.5

Distribution of Towns in the districts in 1971 & 1981

Name of district	Name of towns		Population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
1. West Kameng	Bomdila	Bomdila	3,172	3,860
2. Lower Subansiri		(1) Old Itanagar (2) New Itanagar	..	7,710 6,406
3. West Siang	Along	Along	4,818	8,074
4. East Siang	Pasighat	Pasighat	5,116	9,139
5. Lohit	Tezu	Tezu	4,182	6,239

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN 1981



The Indian Census also classifies the towns and cities into six classes according to their population. The Class-I towns which are also called cities are those with a population of 100,000 and above. Class-II towns are those with a population of 50,000 but less than 100,000. Class-III are those with a population of 20,000 but less than 50,000. Class-IV are those with a population of 10,000 but less than 20,000. Those with a population of 5,000 but less than 10,000 are Class-V and with a population of less than 5,000 are Class-VI. In Arunachal Pradesh, there are 5 Class V towns and one Class VI town. The Class V towns are Pasighat, Along, Old Itanagar, New Itanagar and Tezu and the Class VI town is Bomdila.

Besides classifying the towns according to the size of their population, they can also be classified according to the main activities of their workers. The function of a town or the main activities of its workers can be classified into the following categories, primary activities (which includes agriculture, mining etc.), industry, trade and commerce and service. If a town has one function, it is called monofunctional town. A town which has two important functions is called a bi-functional town. A town with more than two important functions is called a multi-functional town.

The 1971 concept of urban agglomeration is also adopted for the 1981 Census. Very often large railway colonies, University Campuses, Port areas, military camps, etc. come up outside the statutory limits of the city or town but adjoining it. Such areas may not by themselves qualify to be treated as towns but if they form a continuous spread with the town, they are outgrowths of the town and deserve to be treated as urban. These towns together with their outgrowths have been treated as one urban unit and called 'Urban agglomeration'. There is no urban agglomeration in Arunachal Pradesh during 1981 Census.

Standard Urban Area (SUA) is a new concept developed in the 1971 Census and is also adopted in the 1981 Census for the tabulation of certain urban data. The essentials of a Standard Urban Area are (i) it should have core town of a minimum population size of 50,000, (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town; and (iii) the probabilities are that this area will get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades. In Arunachal Pradesh, there is no Standard Urban Area in the 1981 Census.

CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

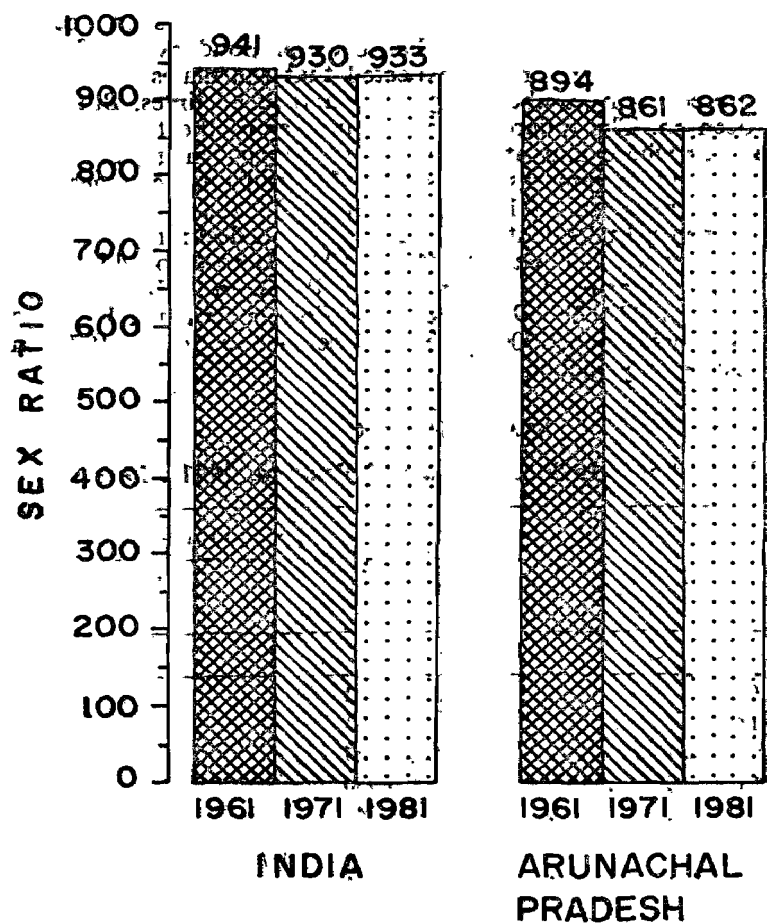
The censuses also classify the population by sex, male and female. On the basis of the total number of males and females separately, the sex ratio is calculated. The Indian censuses define sex ratio by the number of females per 1,000 males on account of the fact that in India there has been preponderance of males over females. It is generally expected that the males and the females are equal in number everywhere and at all times. But it has never been so. The difference in the number of the two sexes occurred everywhere and at times with great magnitude. The difference seldom remains constant. In India it changes from census to census. In 1981, the sex ratio of India is 933 females per 1000 males. In 1901, it was 972. It kept on declining in the successive censuses till it reached 945 in 1941. It rose to 946 in 1951 only to decline again to 941 in 1961 and 930 in 1971. In 1981 it rises again to 933. In 1961, the sex ratio for Arunachal Pradesh was 894 females per 1,000 males. It declined to 861 in 1971 and increases to only 862 in 1981.

STATEMENT 2.6

Sex ratio in India & Arunachal Pradesh, 1901—1981

Year	Sex ratio in	
	India	Arunachal Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)
1901	972	..
1911	964	..
1921	955	..
1931	950	..
1941	945	..
1951	946	..
1961	941	894
1971	930	861
1981	933	862

SEX RATIO SINCE 1961



Among the 22 States and 9 Union Territories, Kerala is the only exceptional State with a male biased sex ratio. In 1971, there were 1016 females per 1000 males in Kerala and in 1981, 1032 females per 1000 males. All the major States have a sex ratio higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh. The States of Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh with sex ratio of 870, 892, 863, 879, 835 and 885 respectively, come close to the sex ratio of Arunachal Pradesh. Sikkim's sex ratio is below that of Arunachal. Among the Union Territories, only Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Delhi have a sex ratio below that of Arunachal Pradesh.

Comparing the sex ratios of 1971 and 1981, it is seen that Madhya Pradesh is the only State whose sex ratios of 1971 and 1981 are equal. Changes during the decade from 1971 to 1981 occur in all the States and Union Territories with variant magnitude. In States and Union Territories where increase in the sex ratios has occurred, the increase varies from 1 to 20. The highest increase of 20 in the sex ratio occurs in West Bengal and Chandigarh. In Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Meghalaya and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the increase in the sex ratios is between 10 and 20 and in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi it is below 10.

In those States and Union Territories where decrease in the sex ratios has occurred, it varies from 1 to 33. The decrease in Dadra & Nagar Haveli is 33, and in Mizoram 27. The decrease in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry is below 10.

STATEMENT 2-7

Sex ratios in the States/Union Territories 1971 & 1981

India/State/Union Territory	Sex ratio	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
INDIA	930	939
States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	977	975
2. Assam	896	901
3. Bihar	954	946
4. Gujarat	934	949
5. Haryana	867	870
6. Himachal Pradesh	958	973
Jammu & Kashmir	878	892

STATEMENT 2.7—Contd.

	1	2	3
8. Karnataka		957	963
9. Kerala		1,016	1,032
10. Madhya Pradesh		941	941
11. Maharashtra		930	937
12. Manipur		980	971
13. Meghalaya		942	954
14. Nagaland		871	863
15. Orissa		988	981
16. Punjab		865	879
17. Rajasthan		911	919
18. Sikkim		863	835
19. Tamil Nadu		978	977
20. Tripura		943	946
21. Uttar Pradesh		879	885
22. West Bengal		891	911

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	644	760
2. Arunachal Pradesh	861	862
3. Chandigarh	749	769
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007	974
5. Delhi	801	808
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	989	981
7. Lakshadweep	978	975
8. Mizoram	946	919
9. Pondicherry	989	985

The sex ratio of the rural population of the country is 951 and that of the urban population, 878. The rural sex ratio for Arunachal Pradesh is 881 and the urban 629 both below the all India ratios. The rural sex ratios of Haryana and Sikkim with 876 and 864 respectively are below that of Arunachal Pradesh. The sex ratios of the remaining States are above that of Arunachal Pradesh. Among the 9 Union Territories, the sex ratios of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Delhi are below that of Arunachal Pradesh. The highest rural sex ratio in the States is that of Kerala with 1034, and in the Union Territories, that of Goa, Daman & Diu with 1013. The urban sex ratios of all the States and Union Territories in the country are higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh. The urban sex ratio of Nagaland with 688 comes closer to the urban sex ratio of Arunachal Pradesh. Among the 22 States, Kerala has the highest urban sex ratio with 1021 and among the Union Territories, Pondicherry has the highest with 992. The rural sex ratios of all States and Union Territories are higher than the urban sex ratios except Tripura, Chandigarh and Pondicherry where the rural sex ratios are lower than the urban sex ratios.

STATEMENT 2.8

Rural and urban sex ratio in States and Union Territories, 1981

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Sex_ratio	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	951	878
	<i>States</i>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	984	948
2.	Assam*	917	768
3.	Bihar	963	832
4.	Gujarat	959	905
5.	Haryana	876	849
6.	Himachal Pradesh	989	795
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	897	875
8.	Karnataka	978	926
9.	Kerala	1,034	1,021
10.	Madhya Pradesh	956	884
11.	Maharashtra	987	850
12.	Manipur	971	969
13.	Meghalaya	965	904
14.	Nagaland	899	688
15.	Orissa	999	859
16.	Punjab	884	865
17.	Rajasthan	930	877
18.	Sikkim	864	697
19.	Tamil Nadu	987	956
20.	Tripura	945	957
21.	Uttar Pradesh	893	846
22.	West Bengal	947	819
	<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	774	720
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	881	629
3.	Chandigarh	688	775
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	981	884
5.	Delhi	810	808
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,013	919
7.	Lakshadweep	986	963
8.	Mizoram	928	893
9.	Pondicherry	977	992

*On the basis of projected figures of Assam.

In the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, Upper Subansiri has the highest sex ratio with 972 females per 1000 males. The rural sex ratio of West Siang with 969 closely follows the sex ratio of Upper Subansiri. The rural sex ratio of Dibang Valley with 661 females per 1000 males is the lowest among the districts.

Comparing the rural sex ratio of 1971 with that of 1981, it is seen that at Union Territory level, it remains unchanged. At district level, where increase has occurred, it varies from 3 to 115. The highest increase of 115 occurs in West Kameng. In West Siang, it is 60, Upper Subansiri, 19, East Kameng, 12 and Lohit, 3. Where decrease has occurred, it varies from 9 to 145. The highest decrease of 145 occurs in Dibang Valley. In East Siang it is 36, Tirap, 17 and Lower Subansiri, 9.

STATEMENT 2.9

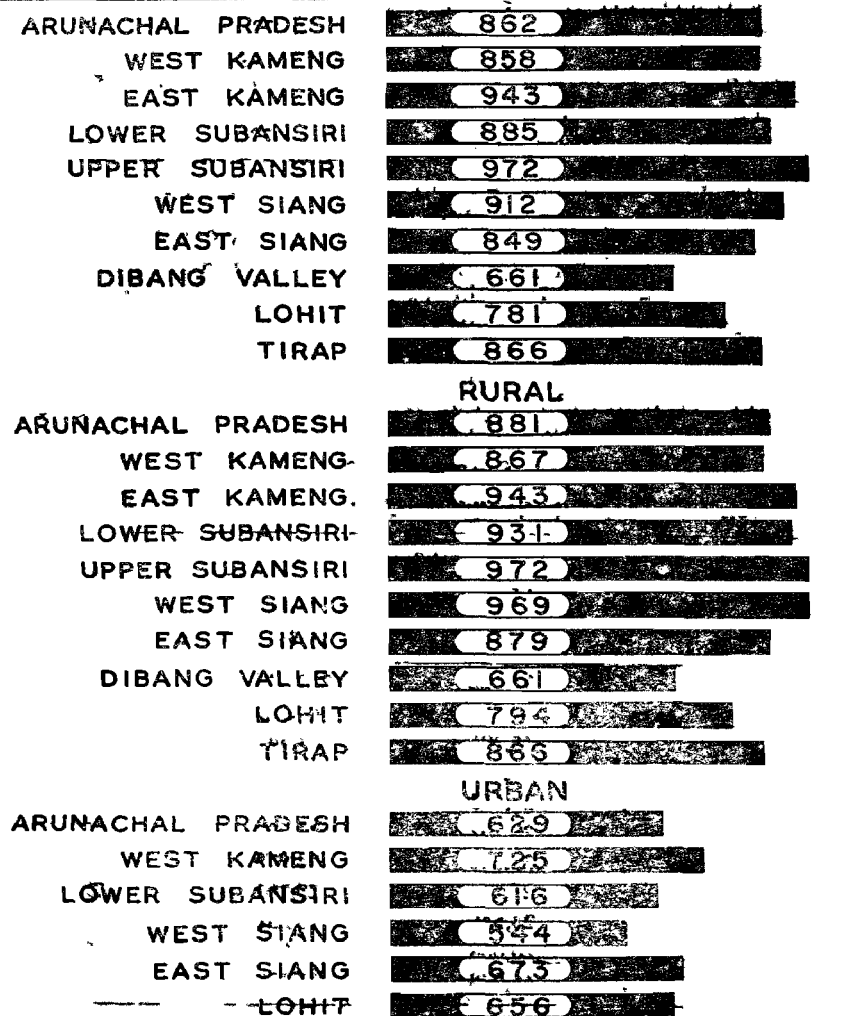
Rural sex ratios in the districts, 1971 and 1981

State/District	Sex ratio	
	1971	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)
Arunachal Pradesh	881	881
West Kameng	752	867
East Kameng	931	943
Lower Subansiri	940	931
Upper Subansiri	953	972
West Siang	909	969
East Siang	915	879
Dibang Valley	806	661
Lohit	791	794
Tirap	883	866

The urban sex ratio of Arunachal Pradesh increases from 457 in 1971 to 629 in 1981. At district level, increase in the urban sex ratio occurs in all the districts. The highest urban sex ratio of 725 and the highest increase of 329 is recorded in West Kameng. The lowest urban sex ratio is recorded in West Siang, at 544. The lowest increase is, however, recorded in East Siang, at 126. The increase in West Siang and Lohit is 172 and 148 respectively. Comparing the rural sex ratio and the urban sex ratios in the districts, it is seen that in all the districts the rural sex ratios are higher than the urban sex ratios.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)

ARUNACHAL PRADESH/DISTRICTS — SEX-RATIO 1981



0 200 400 600 800 1000

STATEMENT 3.0
Urban sex ratio in the districts, 1971 and 1981

State/District	Sex ratio	
	1971	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)
Arunachal Pradesh	457	629
West Kameng	396	725
Lower Subansiri	..	616
West Siang	372	544
East Siang	547	673
Lohit	508	656

Among the different age-group of the population, the sex ratio in the 0-4 age-group is the highest with 1008 females per 1000 males. From 1008 in the age-group of 0-4 it declines to 900 in the 10-14 age-group. It rises to 917 in the 15-19 age-group and declines to 797 in the 25-29 age-group. It again rises to 799 in the 30-34 age-group to decline again to 743 in the 35-39 age-group. In the 40-44 age-group it rises again to 784 and declines again to 714 in the age-group 45-49. From this age-group it rises steadily in the successive age-group till it reaches 892 in the 65-69 age-group. In the 70+ age-group declines again to 876.

STATEMENT 3.1
Sex ratios by age-groups in Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Age-group	Total population		Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)
	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4
ALL AGES	339,322	292,517	862
0-4	44,881	45,222	1,008
5-9	45,491	43,545	957
10-14	36,746	33,078	900
15-19	27,693	25,383	917
20-24	28,762	24,603	855
25-29	31,346	24,979	797
30-34	25,143	20,101	799
35-39	24,546	18,231	743
40-44	20,068	15,743	784
45-49	16,978	12,130	714

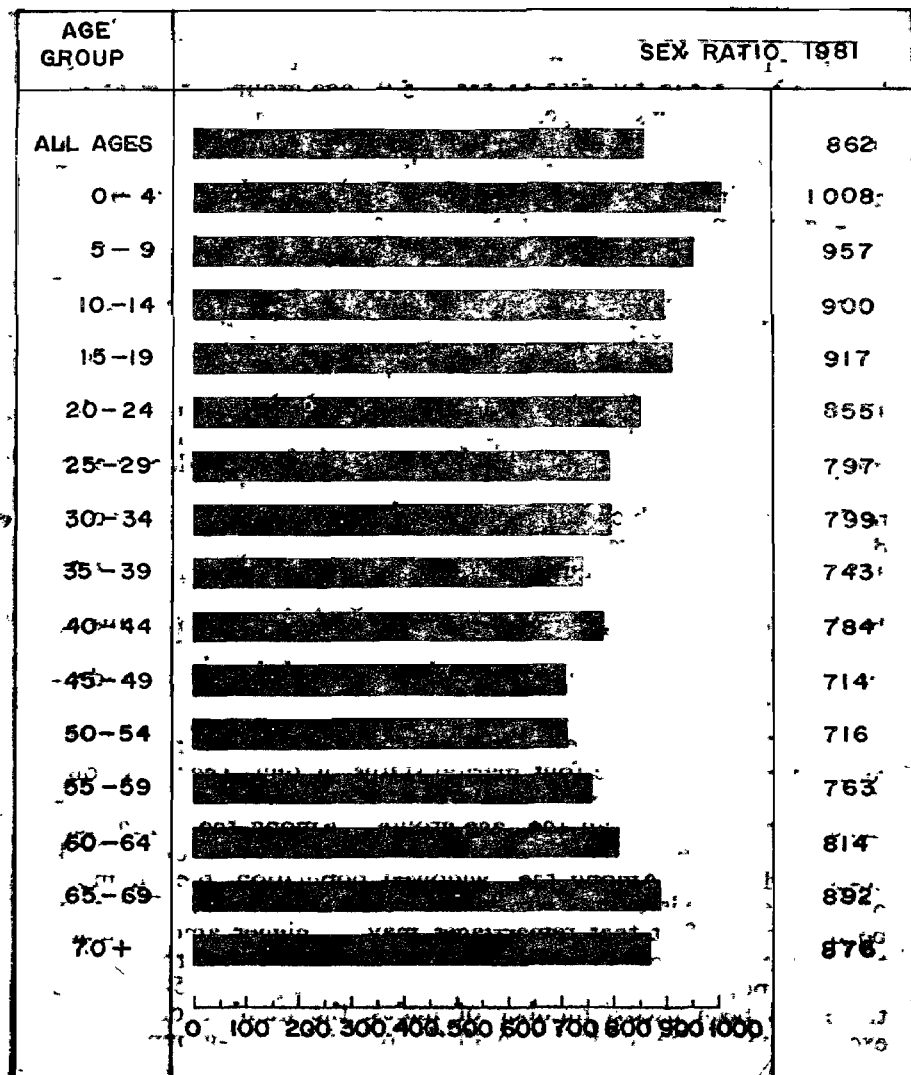
STATEMENT 3.1—Contd.

1	2	3	4
50-54	13,699	9,807	716
55-59	7,561	5,772	763
60-64	7,518	6,117	814
65-69	3,241	2,890	892
70+	5,504	4,823	876

From the above statement, it is also seen that the male population after it slightly rises in the 5-9 age-group, it gradually declines as it grows in age. In the case of the female population, the gradual decline is seen from 0-4 age-group to 20-24 age-group. In the 25-29 age-group, it rises slightly. It gradually declines again as it grows in age to slightly rise again in the 60-64 age-group and 70+ age-group. The old people are more exposed to death than the young. This brings us to the question of how many of the population who cannot work have to depend on the population who can work. The population in the age-group 15-59 is considered to be capable of working and that in the age-group 0-14 and 60+ as incapable of working. The relationship between these dependent age-groups and the working age-group is called the Dependency Ratio. It is obtained by dividing the total population in the age-groups 0-14 and 60+ by the total population in the age-group 15-59 and then multiplied by 100. In 1971, the dependency ratio for Arunachal Pradesh was 75.21 per cent. In 1981, it goes up to 79.00 per cent which has registered an increase of 3.79 per cent during the decade from 1971 to 1981. The working population in 1981 has to bear more burden to feed additional mouths of 3.79 per cent more in 1981 than the working population in 1971. In Arunachal Pradesh, the rise in the dependency ratio is due to the large number of children being born every year. High birth rate and low infant mortality has helped the number of dependents to increase.

The imbalance of the male and female population in the different age-groups and the four marital status is quite sharp. Among the 'Never Married' population, the excess of males over the females is occurring in all the age-groups. Among the 'Married' population, there has been excess of females in the age-groups 10-14, 20-24 and 25-29. Among the widowed population, the number of females exceeds that of males in all the age-groups. This may be due to the fact that remarriages may be higher among males than females. Divorced population too follow the pattern of the widowed population in which, except in the age-group 25-29 where there has been excess number of males, the number of females exceeds the number of males in all the remaining age-groups.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS
 (FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)



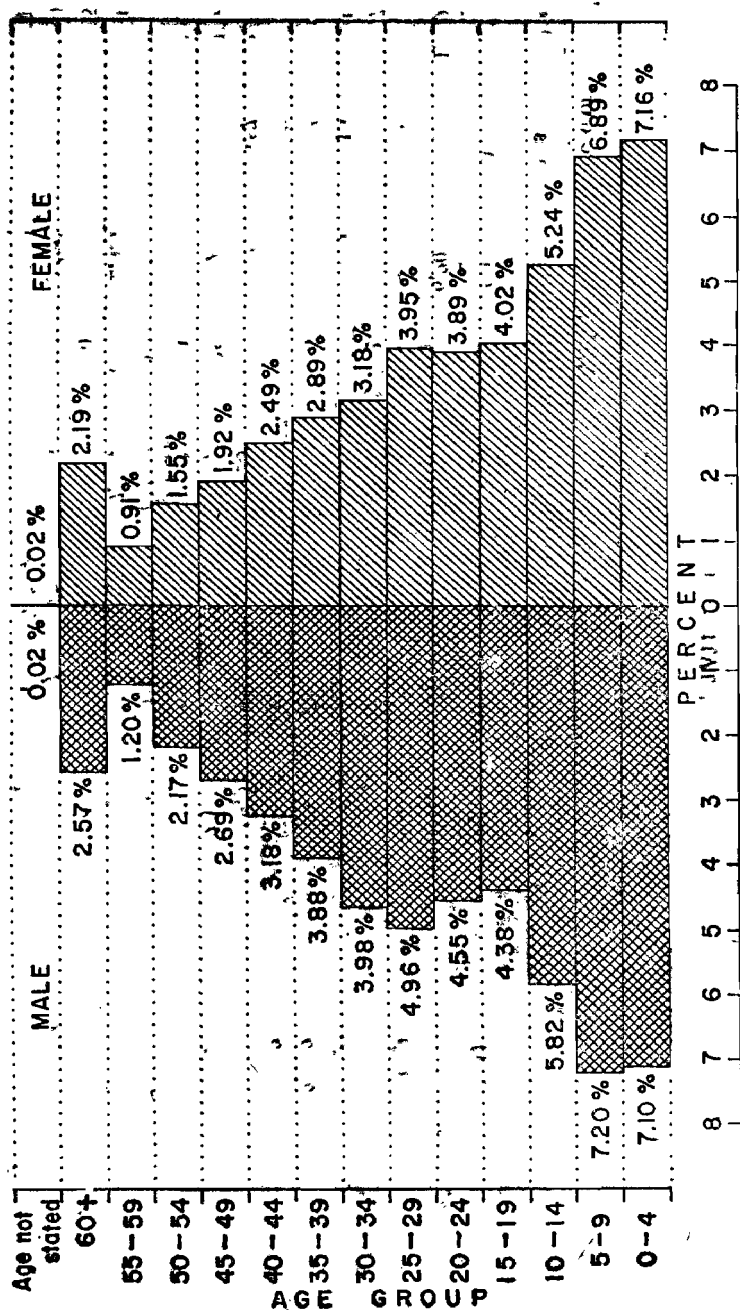
STATEMENT 3.2

Age distribution and marital status, 1981

Age-groups	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All ages	194,876	149,028	137,101	125,971	6,383	16,207	869	1,269
0-9	90,372	88,767	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	36,332	32,162	396	878	2	5	9	17
15-19	25,756	17,765	1,887	7,496	8	31	16	81
20-24	20,225	6,282	8,393	18,003	42	116	87	198
25-29	12,307	2,094	18,706	22,342	193	305	130	236
30-34	4,512	688	20,202	18,756	270	489	157	188
35-39	2,128	326	21,791	16,997	485	775	138	132
40-44	1,160	273	18,219	14,040	590	1,324	96	106
45-49	728	155	15,455	10,230	712	1,635	80	109
50-54	513	140	12,275	7,144	844	2,451	67	71
55-59	233	89	6,685	3,941	620	1,696	23	45
60-64	227	97	6,366	3,136	887	2,821	33	40
65-69	93	45	2,637	1,360	496	1,463	12	21
70+	169	60	4,072	1,644	1,234	3,091	22	26

ARUNACHAL PRADESH SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE

1981



CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

In the developed countries of the world almost everyone can read and write or almost every person is educated. But in the developing countries of the world like India, many people cannot read and write. In the 1981 Census, a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. An illiterate person is one who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language. A person may be able to sign his name but that is not adequate to qualify him as being able to write with understanding. He is, therefore, treated as illiterate. All children aged 4 years and below are treated as illiterates even if the child has attended school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

The 1971 Census indicated the proportion of the literate population, at 29.48 per cent and the 1981 Census, at 36.23 per cent. The percentage increase in literacy during the decade from 1971 to 1981 stands at 53.23 per cent. In 1971, the highest literacy rate was recorded in Chandigarh, at 61.56 per cent and the lowest in Arunachal Pradesh, at 11.29 per cent. Kerala, Chandigarh, Delhi, Mizoram, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have rates exceeding 40 per cent. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Arunachal Pradesh have rates below 15 per cent. In 1981, Kerala with a literacy rate of 70.42 per cent surpasses Chandigarh which has fallen to second place. Arunachal Pradesh still occupies the last place. For most part the ranks of States and Union Territories in 1971 and 1981 have not changed much. Noteworthy improvements in ranking of 5 ranks or more, however, occur in Nagaland and Sikkim-whose ranks go up from place 19 in 1971 to place 12 in 1981 and from place 28 in 1971 to place 22 in 1981 respectively. Tripura ranks higher by 3 ranks, Himachal Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli by 2 ranks and Kerala, Goa, Daman & Diu, Maharashtra, Haryana, Orissa and Jammu & Kashmir by 1 rank. Delhi, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Gujarat continue to occupy the same place in 1981 as in 1971.

Chandigarh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh rank lower by 1 rank in 1981, Karnataka by 2 ranks, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Bihar and Rajasthan by 3 ranks and Punjab by 5 ranks.

The literacy rates of Chandigarh and Delhi is more than 60 per cent but less than 70 per cent. These of Mizoram, Goa, Daman & Diu & Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands it is more than 50 per cent but less than 60 per cent. Those of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, and Punjab exceed 40 per cent but less than 50 per cent. Those with rates of more than 30 per cent but less than 40 per cent are Karnataka, Haryana, Orissa, Meghalaya and Sikkim. The rates in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Bihar, Rajasthan and Arunachal Pradesh exceed 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent.

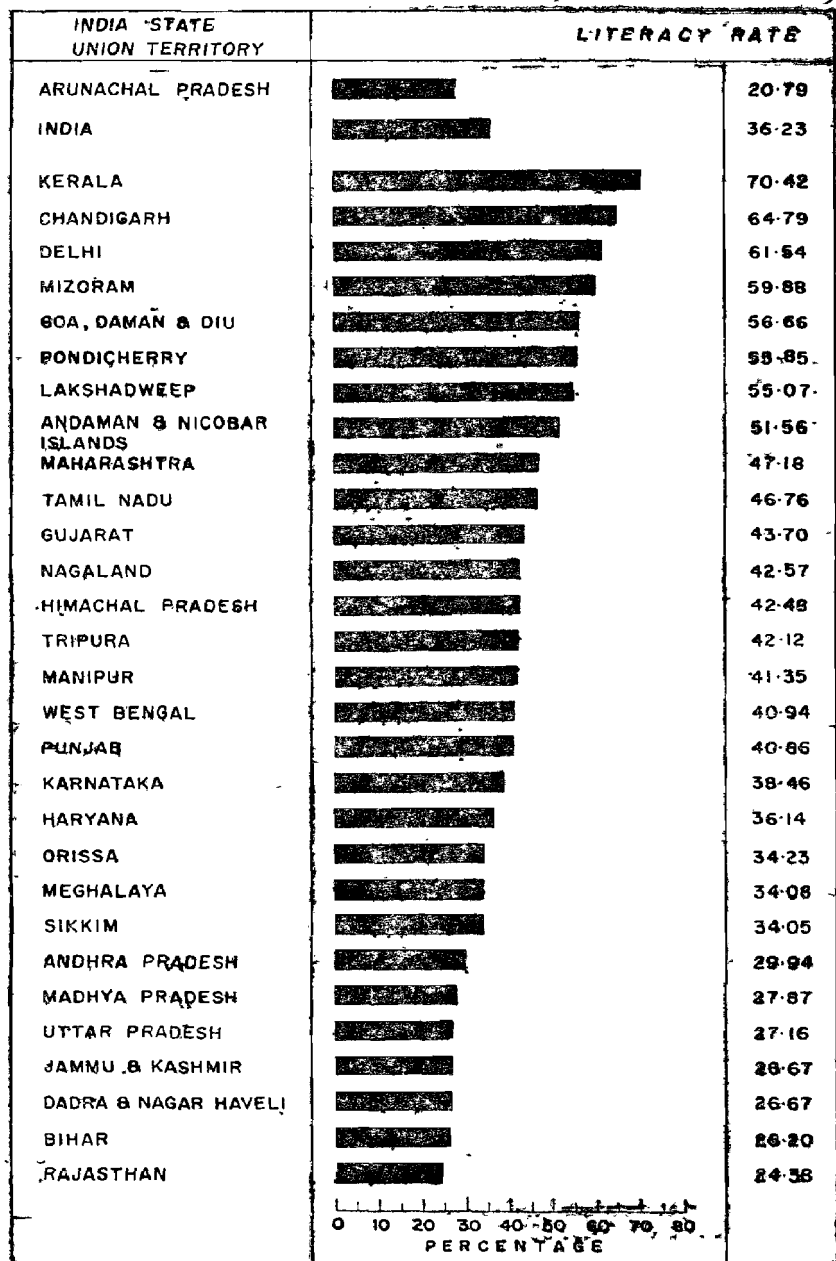
Though there has been changes in ranking, all the States and Union Territories have registered both absolute and percentage gain in literacy between 1971 and 1981. The percentage increase in respect of Sikkim is 91.94 per cent, Arunachal Pradesh, 84.16 per cent, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 78.16 per cent and Nagaland, 55.36 per cent all above the all-India percentage increase of 53.23 per cent. The percentage increase in case of Jammu & Kashmir is 43.54 per cent. In respect of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Haryana, Orissa and Bihar it is between 30 and 40 per cent. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Manipur, West Bengal, Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have a percentage increase between 20 and 30 per cent. In Kerala, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Meghalaya it is between 10 and 20 per cent and that of Delhi and Chandigarh below 10 per cent. The percentage increase in Chandigarh is the least.

STATEMENT 3.3

Literacy rates in States and union territories 1971 & 1981

Rank in 1981	India/State/Union Territory	Literacy rate in 1981 \ 1971		Rank in 1971	Percentage increase in litrates
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	36.23	29.48	..	(+) 22.90
1.	Kerala	70.42	60.42	2	(+) 16.55
2.	Chandigarh	64.79	61.56	1	(+) 5.25
3.	Delhi	61.54	56.61	3	(+) 8.71
4.	Mizoram	59.88	53.79	4	(+) 11.32
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	56.66	44.75	6	(+) 26.61
6.	Pondicherry	55.85	46.02	5	(+) 21.36
7.	Lakshadweep	55.07	43.66	7	(+) 26.13
8.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.56	43.59	8	(+) 18.28
9.	Maharashtra	47.18	39.18	10	(+) 20.42
10.	Tamil Nadu	46.76	39.46	9	(+) 18.50
11.	Gujarat	43.70	35.79	11	(+) 22.10
12.	Nagaland	42.57	27.40	19	(+) 55.36
13.	Himachal Pradesh	42.48	31.96	15	(+) 32.92
14.	Tripura	42.12	30.98	17	(+) 35.96
15.	Manipur	41.35	32.91	14	(+) 25.65
16.	West Bengal	40.94	33.20	13	(+) 23.31
17.	Punjab	40.86	33.67	12	(+) 21.35
18.	Karnataka	38.46	31.52	16	(+) 22.02
19.	Haryana	36.14	26.89	20	(+) 34.40
20.	Orissa	34.23	26.18	21	(+) 30.75
21.	Meghalaya	34.08	29.49	18	(+) 15.56
22.	Sikkim	34.05	17.74	28	(+) 91.94
23.	Andhra Pradesh	29.94	24.57	22	(+) 21.86
24.	Madhya Pradesh	27.87	22.14	23	(+) 25.88
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27.16	21.70	24	(+) 25.16
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.67	18.58	27	(+) 43.54
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.67	14.97	29	(+) 78.16
28.	Bihar	26.20	19.94	25	(+) 31.39
29.	Rajasthan	24.38	19.07	26	(+) 27.84
30.	Arumachal Pradesh	20.79	11.29	30	(+) 84.15

LITERACY RATES, 1981



Note: Excludes Assam where census was not held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 census.

In India, the male literates have always been exceeding the female literates. In 1971, the percentage of male literates was 39.58 per cent and that of the female literates, 18.70 per cent. In 1981, the percentage of the male literates goes up to 46.89 and that of the female literates, 24.82. In the States and Union Territories too the same trend emerges, the male literates exceed the female literates.

In the 1981 Census, the highest male literacy rate is recorded in Kerala, at 75.3 per cent. The male literacy rates in Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Mizoram are between 60 and 70 per cent. In Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands they are between 50 and 60 per cent. Those of Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab and Sikkim, between 40 and 50 per cent. In the remaining States and Union Territories except Arunachal Pradesh they are between 30 and 40 per cent. In Arunachal Pradesh it is the lowest in the country and is below 30 per cent.

As in the case of male literacy rates, the highest female literacy rate is also recorded in Kerala, at 65.7 per cent. Chandigarh, Delhi and Mizoram have female literacy rates between 50 and 60 per cent; Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, between 40 and 50 per cent. Those with rates between 30 and 40 per cent are Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal, between 20 and 30 per cent are Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Manipur, Orissa and Sikkim. Below 20 per cent are Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Arunachal Pradesh. The lowest female literacy rate is recorded in Arunachal Pradesh, at 11.32 per cent. This rate is comparable only to that of Rajasthan.

In regard to ranking, Kerala ranks first among the States/Union Territories in both male and female literacy rates. Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Goa, Daman & Diu occupy the same position in both male and female literacy rates. States and Union Territories where males rank higher than females by at least 4 ranks or more are Madhya Pradesh and Manipur, by 3 ranks are Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, by 2 ranks are Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Pondicherry and by 1 rank are Rajasthan, West Bengal, Delhi and Lakshadweep. States and Union Territories where females rank higher than males, by at least 4 ranks or more are Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and Mizoram, by 3 ranks is Dadra & Nagar Haveli and by 1 rank are Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

STATEMENT 3.4

Literacy rates by sex in States/Union Territories, 1981

India/State/Union Territory	Literacy percentage		Rank	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	46.89	24.82		
States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	39.26	20.39	23	23
2. Bihar	38.11	13.62	25	28
3. Gujarat	54.44	32.30	11	13
4. Haryana	48.20	22.27	18	20
5. Himachal Pradesh	53.19	31.46	13	15
6. Jammu & Kashmir	36.29	15.88	29	25
7. Karnataka	48.81	27.71	17	19
8. Kerala	75.26	65.73	1	1
9. Madhya Pradesh	39.49	15.53	22	26
10. Maharashtra	58.79	34.79	8	10
11. Manipur	53.29	29.06	12	18
12. Meghalaya	37.89	30.08	26	17
13. Nagaland	50.06	33.89	16	11
14. Orissa	47.10	21.12	20	22
15. Punjab	47.16	33.69	19	12
16. Rajasthan	36.30	11.42	28	29
17. Sikkim	43.95	22.20	21	21
18. Tamil Nadu	58.26	34.99	10	9
19. Tripura	51.70	32.00	14	14
20. Uttar Pradesh	38.76	14.04	24	27
21. West Bengal	50.67	30.25	15	16
Union Territories				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	58.72	42.14	9	8
2. Arunachal Pradesh	28.94	11.32	30	30
3. Chandigarh	69.00	59.31	2	2
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.32	16.78	27	24
5. Delhi	68.40	53.07	3	4
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	65.59	47.56	5	5
7. Lakshadweep	65.24	44.65	6	7
8. Mizoram	64.46	54.91	7	3
9. Pondicherry	65.84	45.71	4	6

In the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, the highest literacy rate, at 28.26 per cent, is recorded in 1981 in Lohit and the lowest, at 7.73 per cent, in East Kameng. The literacy rates in West Kameng, West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley and Lohit exceed 20 per cent and in Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri and Tirap they are between 10 and 20 per cent and in East Kameng it is below 10 per cent.

The male literacy rates exceed the female literacy rates in all the districts. The highest male literacy rate, at 36.63 per cent is recorded in Lohit and the lowest, at 12.31 per cent, in East Kameng. The male literacy rates in West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley and Lohit exceed 30 per cent; those in West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri and Tirap are between 20 and 30 per cent. The highest female literacy rate, at 17.54 per cent is recorded in Lohit and the lowest, at 2.88 per cent in East Kameng. The female literacy rates in West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley and Lohit exceed 10 per cent and that of Upper Subansiri, East Kameng and Tirap below 10 per cent.

In regard to ranking in literacy rates among the districts, all the districts occupy the same place in respect of male and female literacy rates. In the total literacy rates except Dibang Valley and East Siang, all the districts occupy the same rank as in male and female literacy. Dibang Valley ranks higher than male and female literacy rates by 1 rank and East Siang ranks lower by 1 rank.

As can always be expected and as it happens throughout the country, the literacy rates in the urban areas of Arunachal Pradesh are higher than those in the rural areas. The rural literacy rate in Arunachal Pradesh is 18.51 per cent and the urban, 53.22 per cent. In the districts, the highest rural literacy rate, at 26.28 per cent, is recorded in Dibang Valley and the lowest, at 7.73 per cent, in East Kameng. The rural literacy rates in Lohit, Dibang Valley and East Siang exceed 20 per cent and in West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and Tirap they are between 10 and 20 per cent and in East Kameng it is below 10 per cent.

The highest urban literacy rates, at 55.47 per cent, is recorded in Lohit and the lowest, at 48.73 per cent, in West Kameng. Except West Kameng, all the districts with urban population have urban literacy rates between 50 and 60 per cent. Whether rural or urban, male literacy rates are always prevailing over female literacy rates and the difference between the two is wide. Ranking the districts by rural male and female literacy rates, it is seen that the districts where rural male literacy rates rank higher than rural female literacy

STATEMENT 3.5

Literacy rates by sex and areas in the District 1981

Arunachal Pradesh/ District	Percentage of literate persons									
	Total					Urban				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Arunachal Pradesh	20.79	28.94	11.32	18.51	26.36	9.60	53.22	60.80	41.18	41.18
1. West Kameng	20.97	28.30	12.43	19.17	26.20	11.07	48.73	58.27	35.57	35.57
2. East Kameng	7.73	12.31	2.88	7.73	12.31	2.88	..	..	..	..
3. Lower Subansiri	19.52	27.94	10.01	14.61	22.14	6.53	53.79	61.78	40.81	40.81
4. Upper Subansiri	12.90	20.28	5.29	12.90	20.28	5.29	..	..	..	..
5. West Siang	22.50	30.81	13.39	19.03	26.77	11.03	50.95	56.69	40.40	40.40
6. East Siang	26.04	34.92	15.57	21.76	30.26	12.09	54.72	62.76	42.78	42.78
7. Dibang Valley	26.28	34.74	13.49	26.28	34.74	13.49	..	..	..	..
8. Lohit	28.26	36.63	17.54	25.58	33.83	15.18	55.47	62.86	44.22	44.22
9. Tirap	19.33	27.68	9.68	19.33	27.68	9.68	..	..	..	..

rates by 2 ranks is Tirap, by 1 rank is Dibang Valley and the district where urban male literacy rates rank higher than urban female literacy rates by 1 rank is West Kameng. The districts where rural female literacy rates rank higher than the male literacy rates by 2 ranks is West Kameng and by 1 rank is Lohit. In West Siang the urban female literacy rates rank higher than the urban male literacy rate by 1 rank.

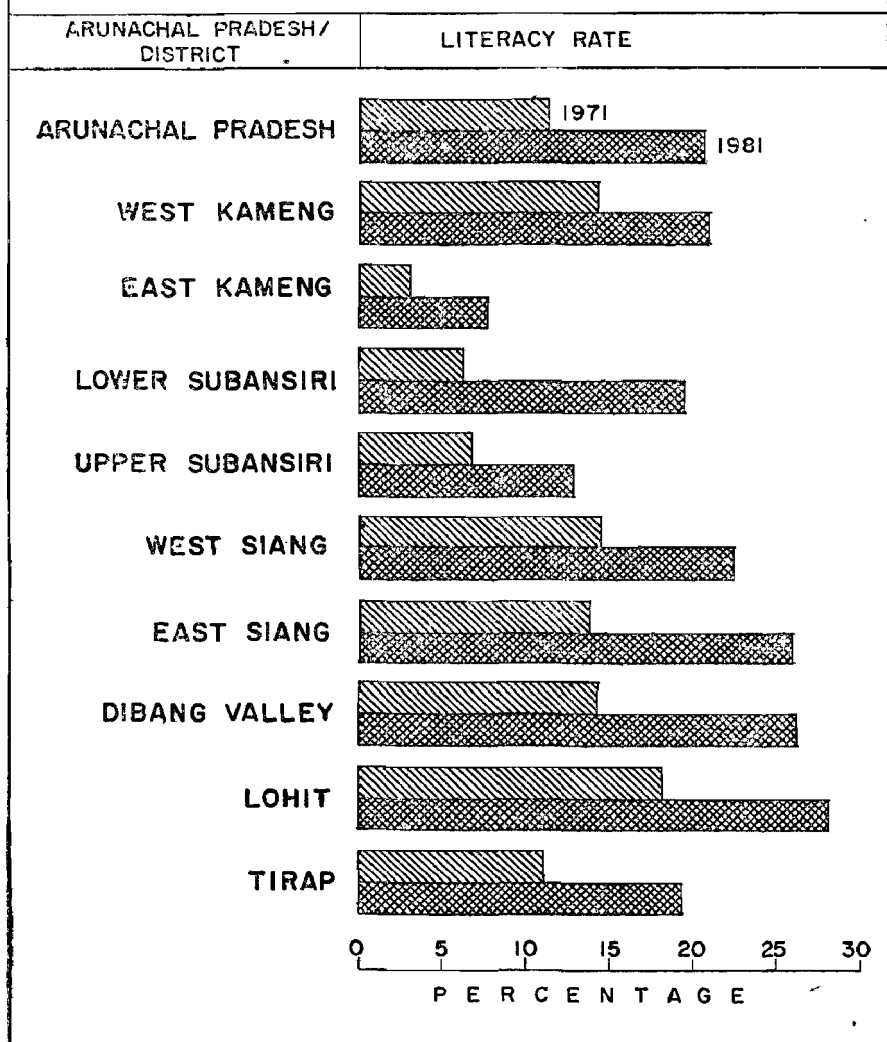
The growth of literacy in Arunachal Pradesh and its districts is phenomenal. The percentage increase stands at 84.15 per cent and the absolute increase at 148.78 per cent. The educational facilities offered to people of Arunachal Pradesh and their awareness of the importance of education have been the cause of these high increase. In the districts the highest absolute growth, at 335.86 per cent, is recorded in Lower Subansiri. In this district the high growth was partially due to the shifting of the capital of Arunachal Pradesh from Shillong to this district to which almost all Government officers and officials have shifted. In Dibang Valley the absolute growth in literacy during the decade is 273.10 per cent. The percentage growth in literacy rates in East Kameng, Upper Subansiri, East Siang, Lohit and Tirap are between 100 and 200 per cent. In West Kameng and West Siang, are below 100 per cent.

STATEMENT 3.6

Growth of Literacy in the Districts, 1971-1981

Arunachal Pradesh/District	Literacy rate		Rate of growth of literacy
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	20.79	11.29	(+) 148.78
1. West Kameng	20.97	14.07	(+) 85.48
2. East Kameng	7.73	3.15	(+) 199.09
3. Lower Subansiri	19.52	6.23	(+) 335.86
4. Upper Subansiri	12.90	6.73	(+) 135.82
5. West Siang	22.50	14.58	(+) 93.16
6. East Siang	26.04	13.90	(+) 169.21
7. Dibang Valley	26.28	14.33	(+) 273.10
8. Lohit	28.26	18.38	(+) 124.38
9. Tirap	19.33	11.22	(+) 127.31

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LITERACY RATES IN 1971 AND 1981



STATEMENT 3.7—Contd.

Arunachal Pradesh/District	Total Rural Urban	Percentage											Growth rate	
		1971											1971—1981	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
5. West Siang	T	14.58	23.18	4.47	22.50	30.81	13.39	93.16	61.01	289.24				
	R	11.12	18.44	3.06	19.03	26.77	11.03	107.82	70.95	351.89				
	U	53.74	61.69	32.36	50.95	56.69	40.40	58.90	36.89	171.63				
6. East Siang	T	13.90	21.38	5.31	26.04	34.92	15.57	169.21	137.38	316.79				
	R	9.92	16.25	3.01	21.76	30.26	12.09	206.38	165.27	448.58				
	U	48.06	56.93	31.88	54.72	62.76	42.78	103.37	82.20	172.44				
7. Dibang Valley	T	14.33	22.84	3.76	26.28	34.74	13.49	273.10	236.29	550.00				
	R	14.33	22.84	3.76	26.28	34.74	13.49	273.10	236.29	550.00				
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
8. Lohit	T	18.38	25.85	8.57	28.26	36.63	17.54	124.38	104.56	202.83				
	R	15.43	22.11	6.99	25.58	33.83	15.18	141.30	122.39	216.84				
	U	48.97	58.60	30.02	55.47	62.86	44.21	68.99	45.72	158.39				
9. Tirap	T	11.22	18.06	3.48	19.33	27.68	9.68	127.31	104.07	264.17				
	R	11.22	18.06	3.48	19.33	27.68	9.68	127.31	104.07	264.17				
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				

NA = Not available,

As a whole in Arunachal Pradesh, the urban growth rate of literacy is higher than the rural growth rate. In the districts, however, the rural growth rates exceed the urban growth rates. The highest rural growth rate in literacy in districts having urban population also is recorded in East Siang, at 206.38 per cent and the lowest, at 106.08 per cent, in West Kameng. In respect of the urban literacy growth rates, the highest, at 103.37 per cent, is recorded in East Siang and the lowest at 15.54 per cent, in West Kameng.

In all the districts, the rates of growth of female literacy outweigh the rates of growth of the male literacy in both rural and urban. In West Kameng the male urban growth is (—) 4.05 per cent. The decline in the urban male literacy rate of West Kameng during the decade from 1971 to 1981 is necessitated by the shifting of the temporary Army Camps from Bomdila subsequent to the 1971 Census. The highest male rural growth, at 236.29 per cent, is recorded in Dibang Valley and the lowest, at 70.95 per cent, in West Siang. The highest female rural growth in districts with urban population is recorded in East Siang, at 448.58 per cent and the lowest, at 210.84 per cent, in Lohit. At 82.20 per cent, East Siang has the highest male urban growth rate and at (—) 4.05 per cent, West Kameng has the lowest. The highest female urban growth rate at 172.44 per cent is recorded in East Siang and the lowest, at 114.50 per cent in West Kameng.

So far the discussion on literacy has been done by including the children aged 4 years and below. If these children are excluded, the literacy rates of Union Territory and district level go up. These rates calculated by excluding the children aged 4 years and below is called "effective literacy rates". In the 1981 Census, the effective literacy rate in Arunachal Pradesh is 24.24 per cent. The effective literacy rates for males is 33.36 per cent and for females 13.39 per cent. At district level, the highest effective literacy rate, at 33.16 per cent is recorded in Lohit. The effective literacy rates in East Siang and Dibang Valley slightly exceed 30 per cent. In West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, West Siang and Tirap they exceed 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. The effective literacy rate in Upper Subansiri is 14.88 per cent and East Kameng, 8.87 per cent which is the lowest.

The trend has been for the male effective literacy rates to exceed the female effective literacy rates. The highest male effective literacy rate, at 42.12 per cent, is recorded in Lohit. The male effective literacy rates in West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley and Tirap exceed 30 per cent but below

40 per cent. In Upper Subansiri it is 23.24 per cent and in East Kameng, the lowest in districts, 13.99 per cent. In regard to the female effective literacy rates, the highest rate, at 21.05 per cent is recorded in Lohit and the lowest, at 3.34 per cent, in East Kameng. The effective literacy rates in West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley and Tirap are between 10 and 20 per cent and in Upper Subansiri, it is below 10 per cent.

STATEMENT 3.8
Effective Literacy rates in the Districts, 1981

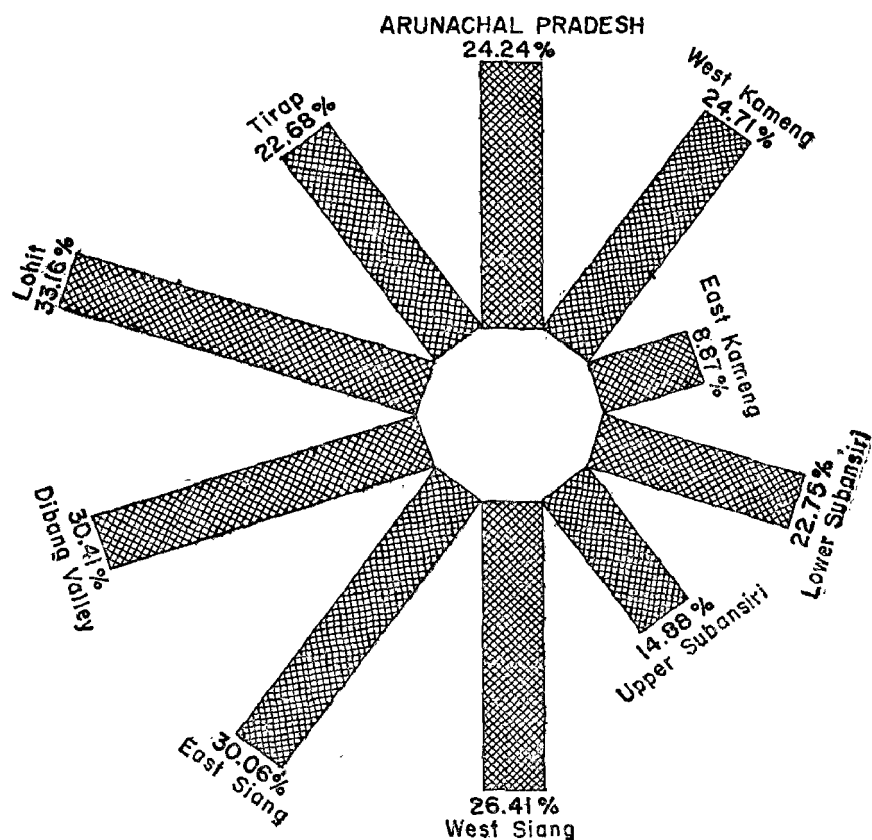
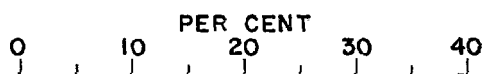
Arunachal Pradesh/District	Effective literacy rate		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arunachal Pradesh	24.24	33.36	13.39
1. West Kameng	24.71	33.02	14.81
2. East Kameng	8.87	13.99	3.34
3. Lower Subansiri	22.75	32.22	11.81
4. Upper Subansiri	14.88	23.24	6.15
5. West Siang	26.41	35.79	15.90
6. East Siang	30.06	39.77	18.28
7. Dibang Valley	30.41	39.36	16.13
8. Lohit	33.16	42.20	21.05
9. Tirap	22.70	32.16	11.51

The principal factor that helps in the rise of literacy in the world in general and in India in particular is the number of persons attending schools. Without school attendance literacy cannot appreciably increase. If the literacy rates have risen from 29.48 per cent in 1971 to 36.23 per cent in 1981 in the country and from 11.29 per cent in 1971 to 20.79 per cent in 1981 in Arunachal Pradesh, it is mainly due to the increase in the number of those attending schools.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LITERACY

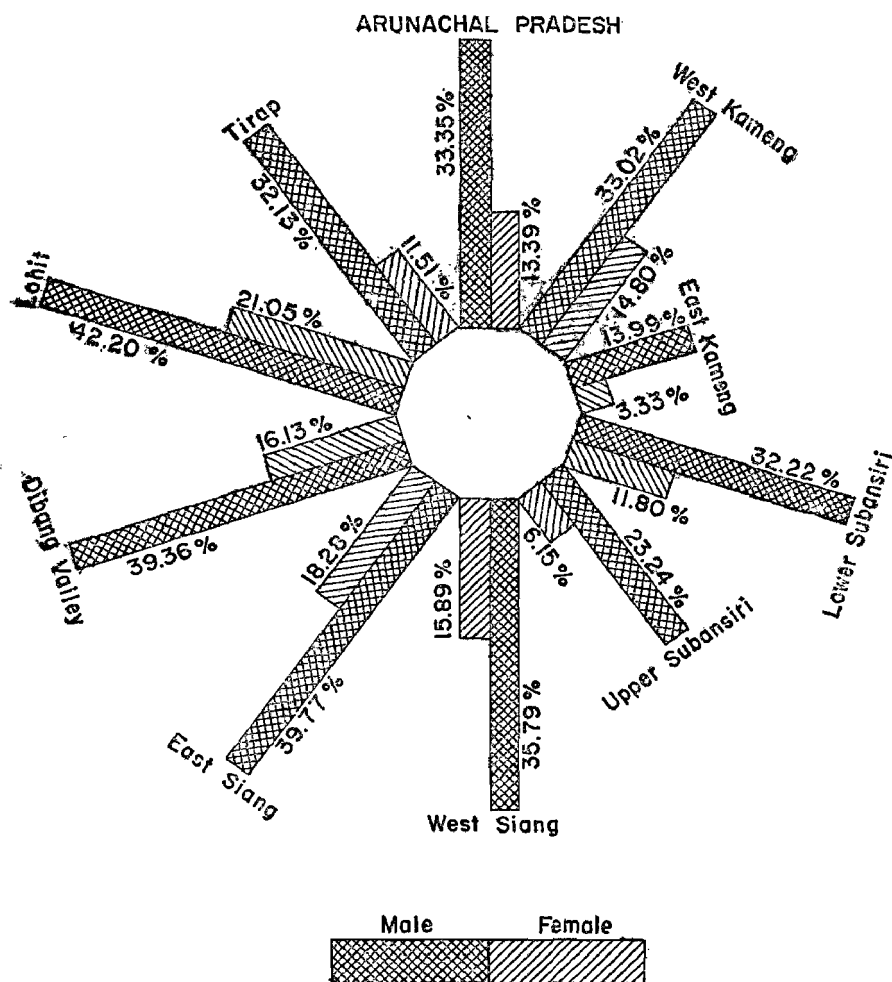
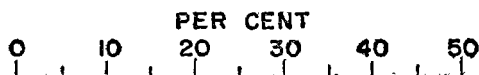
1981

(EXCLUDING 0-4 YEARS POPULATION)



ARUNACHAL PRADESH MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES 1981

(EXCLUDING 0 - 4 YEARS POPULATION)



In Arunachal Pradesh, the proportion of the male population attending school/college as per the 1981 Census is 13.87 per cent and that of the female population, 7.87 per cent.

In the rural areas, the proportion of the male population attending schools/colleges is 13.34 per cent and that of the female, 7.14 per cent. In urban area the percentage is rather high. It is 20.47 per cent for males and 20.60 per cent for females. The proportion of the urban males attending schools/colleges is slightly lower than that of the females.

In the districts, the highest proportion of the male population attending schools/colleges is recorded in East Siang, at 18.76 per cent and the lowest, in East Kameng, at 8.20 per cent. The proportion of the male population attending schools/colleges exceeds 10 per cent in all the districts except East Kameng where it is below 10 per cent.

In regard to the female population, the higher proportion of the population attending schools/colleges is recorded in East Siang, at 11.97 per cent and the lowest in East Kameng, at 2.23 per cent. Besides East Siang, the proportion of the female population attending school/college in West Siang and Lohit exceeds 10 per cent. In the remaining districts it is less than 10 per cent.

Classifying the proportion by areas, it is seen that in those districts with urban population, the highest proportion of rural males attending schools/colleges is recorded in East Siang, at 17.22 per cent and the lowest, in West Kameng, at 10.90 per cent. The proportion of the rural males attending schools/colleges in all districts with urban population is between 10 and 20 per cent. The highest proportion of the urban males attending schools/colleges is recorded in East Siang, at 27.95 and the lowest, in Lower Subansiri, at 14.15 per cent. The proportion in Lohit and West Siang is more than 20 per cent and in West Kameng, it is below 20 per cent.

In regard to the urban females, their proportion in East Siang, at 24.19 per cent is the highest and in Lower Subansiri, at 16.25 per cent, the lowest. The proportion of urban females attending schools/colleges in Lohit and West Siang exceeds 20 per cent and in West Kameng and Lower Subansiri, it is below 20 per cent. The urban female proportion prevails over the urban male in West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, West Siang and Lohit. In urban area, the number of females attending schools/colleges is more than that of the males.

STATEMENT 3.9

Percentage of those attending schools/colleges by sex and areas to total population in Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Union Territory/ District	T R U	Total population		Percentage of persons attending School/ College	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	T	339,322	292,517	13.87	7.87
	R	313,886	276,525	13.34	7.14
	U	25,436	15,992	20.47	20.60
West Kameng	T	34,078	29,224	11.42	8.30
	R	31,480	27,602	10.90	7.65
	U	2,238	1,622	18.95	19.36
East Kameng	T	21,999	20,737	8.20	2.23
	R	21,999	20,737	8.20	2.23
	U	..	..	..	..
Lower Subansiri	T	59,756	52,894	13.12	6.18
	R	51,019	47,515	12.95	5.04
	U	8,737	5,379	14.15	16.25
Upper Subansiri	T	19,986	19,424	12.03	3.73
	R	19,986	19,424	12.03	3.73
	U	..	..	..	..
West Siang	T	38,797	35,367	17.31	10.48
	R	33,567	32,523	16.31	9.34
	U	5,230	2,844	23.71	23.84
East Siang	T	38,097	32,354	18.76	11.97
	R	32,633	28,679	17.22	10.40
	U	5,464	3,675	27.95	24.19
Dibang Valley	T	18,646	12,332	11.97	9.16
	R	18,646	12,332	11.97	9.16
	U	..	..	..	..
Lohit	T	39,024	30,474	14.81	10.92
	R	35,257	28,002	14.18	9.96
	U	3,767	2,472	20.73	21.84
Tirap	T	68,939	59,711	13.41	6.88
	R	68,939	59,711	13.41	6.88
	U	..	..	..	..

T=Total, R=Rural, U=Urban.

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGE WE SPEAK

In the 1981 Census, a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the household' was asked in the household schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mothertongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual slip. The institutional household which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 631,839 in the Union Territory, the institutional population is only 33,977 constituting 5.38 percent.

Question on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the household schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in statements 4.0 and 4.1.

STATEMENT 4.0

Statement showing the speakers of household population by language mainly spoken in the household (Inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Language	Number of speakers	Language	Number of speakers
1	2	1	2
Assamese	26,595	Oriya	1,828
Bengali	45,189	Punjabi	1,494
Gujarati	63	Sindhi	11
Hindi	23,899	Tamil	548
Kannada	94	Telugu	666
Kashmiri	20	Urdu	299
Malayalam	2,164		
Marathi	167	Total	103,037

STATEMENT 4.1

Statement showing the speakers of household population by languages mainly spoken in the household (Inclusive of variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Language	Number of speakers	Language	Number of speakers
1	2	1	2
Adi	119,521	Lotha	11
Angami	1	Lushai/Mizo	303
Ao	65	Malto	38
Arabic/Arbi	5	Manipuri/Meithei	625
Bhili/Bhilodi	29	Mikir	926
Bhotia	1,668	Mishmi	23,769
Bhumij	3	Mogh	11
Bodo/Boro	1,498	Monpa	33,181
Chang	1	Munda	650
Coorgi/Kodagu	13	Mundari	653
Dogri	141	Naga	25
English	50	Nissi/Dafia	139,856
Garo	554	Nocte	27,562
Gondi	72	Paite	5
Gorkhali/Nepali	45,508	Parji	14
Hmar	10	Rebha	9
Ho	1	Samgtan	7
Kharia	96	Santali	303
Khasi	245	Savara	5
Kheza	11	Sema	14
Kinnauri	9	Sherpa	318
Konkani	6	Tangkhu	3
Kuki	26	Tangsa	16,382
Kufukh/Oraon	583	Tibetan	5,610
Ladakhi	3	Tripuri	12
Lepcha	8	Wanchi	32,169
Limbu	94	Other languages	42,143
Total			494,825

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 597,862 in the Union Territory, 103,037 are the speakers of Schedule VIII languages constituting 17.23 per cent and 494,825 are the speakers of other languages constituting 82.77 per cent to total household population.

In both parts A and B of the table variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under statements 4.0 and 4.1 languages are shown below :

PART A :—

Bengali	—Chakma; Haijong/Hajong; Rajbangsi,
Gujarati	—Saurashtra
Hindi	—Awadhi; Bhojpuri; Garhwali; Haryanvi; Khari-boli; Kumauni; Laria; Magadhi/Magahi; Maithili; Marwari; Nagpuria; Rajasthani; Sadan/Sadri; Surgujia-
Oriya	—Proja; Sambalpuri

Part B :—

Adi	—Adi Gallong/Gallong; Adi Minyong/Minyong;
Nissi/Dafia	—Apatani; Bangni; Tagin
Santali	—Mahili

All other returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category 'others' occurring as the last entry in statement 4.1.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. It does not have a state religion. Freedom of religious belief is an article of faith and is guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. Every person has the right to profess any religion and his religious faith has nothing to do with his or her social, political or official position. The people of India are generally deeply religious by nature. Religion occupies an important place in their lives on the one hand and in the history of the Indian society on the other. Religion also has a great influence on the demographic characteristics of the people. Hence, data on religions are collected in every decennial census.

The religion data of 1981 Census which has been discussed here are based on (1) information on the religion of the head of household in respect of normal and houseless households, and (2) information on the religion of each individual as returned in Question 8 of the individual slip in respect of the individuals in the institutional households.

In India, there are six major religions : Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and Jainism. In census, the population who profess a religion other than the six major religions is grouped under 'Other religions'. The 1981 Census reveals that out of a total population of more than 665 million (excluding Assam) the Hindus constitute 82.63 per cent, the Muslims; 11.36 per cent; the Christians, 2.43 per cent; the Buddhists, 0.71 per cent; the Sikhs, 1.96 per cent; and the Jains, 0.48 per cent of the total population. During the decade from 1971 to 1981, the proportion of the Hindus to the total population decreases from 83.00 per cent in 1971 to 82.63 per cent in 1981. The proportion of the Muslims increases from 10.84 per cent in 1971 to 11.36 per cent in 1981. That of Christians decreases from 2.59 per cent in 1971 to 2.43 per cent in 1981. The proportion of the Buddhists and the Jains to the total population is, however, remaining unchanged. That of the Sikhs increases marginally from 1.94 per cent in 1971 to 1.96 per cent in 1981. The number of the people professing "Other religions" increases from 2,184,954 (0.41%) in 1971 to 2,766,285 (0.42%) in 1981. In absolute terms, however, the population of each of the six major religions has increased during the decade 1971 —1981. The increase

STATEMENT 4.2

Distribution of population by major religions in India 1971 & 1981

Year	Major religions						Other religions
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Sikhs	Jains	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1981	*549,724,717 (82.63%)	75,571,514 (11.36%)	16,174,498 (2.43%)	4,719,900 (0.71%)	13,078,146 (1.96%)	3,192,572 (0.48%)	2,766,38* (0.42%)
1971	*442,832,012 (83.00%)	57,826,145 (10.84%)	13,844,035 (2.59%)	3,852,377 (0.72%)	10,366,971 (1.94%)	2,591,923 (0.49%)	2,184,954 (0.41%)

* Excluding Assam.

ranges from 16.77 per cent in case of Christianity to 30.59 per cent in case of Muslim. As in 1971, in 1981 too the Hindus constitute the major part of the Indian population and is the biggest religious community in India.

In the States and Union Territories, the highest proportion of the Hindus at 95.77 per cent is recorded in Himāchal Pradesh. The Hindus form the major religious community in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himāchal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry. The highest proportions of the Muslims, at 94.84 per cent is recorded in Lakshadweep followed by Jammu & Kashmir, at 64.19 per cent. In these Union Territories and State they are the major religious community. The highest proportion of the Christians, at 83.81 per cent is recorded in Mizoram, followed by Nagaland, at 80.21 per cent and Meghalaya, at 52.62. At 60.75 per cent, the Sikhs predominate Punjab. The Buddhists and the Jains could not form a majority in any State and Union Territory. Those professing "Other religions" predominate Arunachal Pradesh by forming 51.60 per cent of the total population.

Comparing the proportions of those professing the six major religions and those professing "Other religions" of 1981 with that of 1971, it is seen that the proportions of the Hindus have staged an increase over that of 1971 in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Goa, Daman & Diu. A decrease below that of 1971 is noticed in the remaining States and Union Territories. An increase in the proportions of the Muslims over that of 1971 is noticed in all States and Union Territories except Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram and Pondicherry where a decrease below that of 1971 is noticed. The proportions of the Christians register an increase only in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. The increase in the proportion of the Sikhs is noticed in Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Goa, Daman & Diu. The proportion of the Buddhists stages an increase only in Himāchal Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Nagaland, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The proportion of the Jains show an increase in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Chandigarh. The proportions of those professing "Other religions"

Percentage distribution of population by major religions in states and Union Territories, 1971 and 1981

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STATEMENT 4.3—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				HARYANA				
1981 .	12,922,618	89.36	4.05	0.09	6.21	0.01	1.27	0.01
1971 .	10,036,808	89.23	4.04	0.10	6.29	0.01	0.31	N
				HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1981 .	4,280,818	95.77	1.63	0.09	1.22	1.23	0.02	0.01
1971 .	3,460,434	96.08	1.45	0.10	1.30	1.04	0.03	0.01
				JAMMU & KASHMIR				
1981 .	5,987,389	32.24	64.19	0.14	2.23	1.17	0.03	N
1971 .	4,616,632	30.42	65.85	0.16	2.29	1.26	0.02	N
				KARNATAKA				
1981 .	37,135,714	85.77	11.21	2.08	0.02	0.11	0.77	0.04
1971 .	29,299,014	86.46	10.63	2.09	0.02	0.05	0.75	N
				KERALA				
1981 .	25,453,680	58.15	21.25	20.56	0.01	N	0.02	N
1971 .	21,347,375	59.41	19.50	21.05	0.01	N	0.02	N
				MADHYA PRADESH				
1981 .	52,178,844	92.96	4.80	0.68	0.27	0.14	0.85	0.30
1971 .	41,654,119	93.68	4.36	0.69	0.24	0.20	0.83	N
				MAHARASHTRA				
1981 .	62,784,171	81.40	9.25	1.27	0.17	6.28	1.50	0.12
1971 .	50,412,235	81.94	8.40	1.42	0.20	6.47	1.40	0.16

Year	Population	MANIPUR	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
1981	1,420,953	60.04	8.99	29.68	0.07	0.07
1971	1,072,753	58.97	6.61	26.03	0.10	0.13
						7.75
1981	1,2133	90.00	MEGHALAYA	2	0.01	1
1981	1,335,819	48.08	3.10	52.62	0.13	0.04
1971	1,011,699	18.50	2.60	46.98	0.12	0.03
						31.45
1981	15	NAGALAND	1.2	0.00	0	0.01
1981	774,930	14.36	1.52	80.21	0.10	0.15
1971	516,449	11.43	2.1	66.76	0.13	0.12
						20.94
1981	1,26,370,271	95.42	1.60	1.82	0.03	0.03
1971	21,944,615	96.25	1.49	1.73	0.04	0.03
						0.42
1981	16,788,915	36.93	1.00	4.10	60.75	0.05
1971	13,551,060	37.54	0.84	1.20	60.22	0.01
						N
1981	34,261,862	89.32	7.28	0.12	1.44	0.01
1971	25,765,806	89.63	6.90	0.12	1.33	0.02
1981	316,385	67.25	1.03	2.22	0.10	0.03
1971	209,843	68.88	0.16	0.79	0.05	0.09
						0.19

STATEMENT 4.3—Contd.

[illegible]

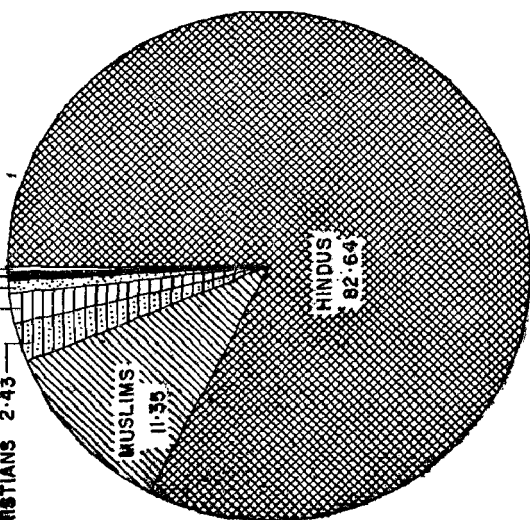
CHANDIGARH									
1981 .	.	451,610	75.27	2.02	0.99	21.11	0.10	0.42	0.06
1971 .	.	257,251	71.68	1.45	0.97	25.45	0.04	0.39	0.02
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI									
1981 .	.	103,676	95.56	1.86	1.95	0.01	0.18	0.36	0.07
1971 .	.	74,170	95.83	1.00	2.58	N	0.10	0.41	0.03
DELHI									
1981 .	.	6,220,406	83.60	7.75	0.99	6.33	0.11	1.19	0.02
1971 .	.	4,065,698	83.82	6.47	1.08	7.16	0.21	1.24	0.01
GOA, DAMAN & DIU									
1981 .	.	1,086,730	65.90	4.46	29.28	0.13	0.03	0.06	0.05
1971 .	.	857,771	64.18	3.76	31.77	0.10	0.03	0.06	0.03
LAKSHADWEEP									
1981 .	.	40,249	4.47	94.84	0.66	..	..	..	..
1971 .	.	31,810	4.86	94.37	0.75	0.01	..	..	0.01
MIZORAM									
1981 .	.	493,757	7.14	0.45	83.81	0.09	8.19	N	0.32
1971 .	.	332,390	6.39	0.57	86.08	0.13	6.81	N	0.02
PONDICHERY									
1981 .	.	604,471	85.57	6.06	8.26	N	0.01	0.05	0.03
1971 .	.	471,707	84.97	6.18	8.76	0.01	N	0.05	0.02

N—Negligible.

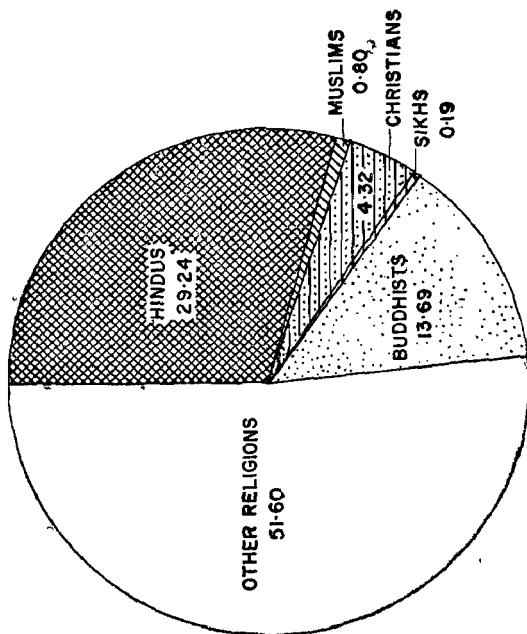
*India excludes Assam.

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH

BUDDHISTS 0.71
 SIKHS 1.96
 CHRISTIANS 2.43
 JAINS 0.48
 OTHER RELIGIONS 0.42



INDIA
665,297,949



ARUNACHAL PRADESH
631,839

show an increase in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry.

In Arunachal Pradesh, of the six major religions, the Hindus constitute 29.24 per cent of the population of Arunachal Pradesh, the Buddhists, 13.69 per cent, the Christians, 4.32 per cent, the Muslims, 0.80 per cent, the Sikhs, 0.19 per cent and the Jains 0.01 per cent. Those who profess "Other religions" constitute 51.60 per cent of the population. The majority of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh follow their own tribal religion. Hence, the high percentage of those professing other religions. During the decade from 1971 to 1981, the percentage of the Hindus increases from 21.99 per cent in 1971 to 29.24 per cent in 1981. That of the Buddhists, from 13.13 per cent to 13.69 per cent; the Christians, from 0.79 per cent to 4.32 per cent; and the Muslims, from 0.18 per cent to 0.80 per cent. The proportion of the Sikhs, however, decreases from 0.27 per cent in 1971 to 0.19 per cent in 1981. The proportion of the Jains remains unchanged during the decade. The proportion of those professing "Other religions" too decreases from 63.46 per cent in 1971 to 51.60 per cent in 1981. The highest increase in the number of those professing the major six religions is that of the Christians, at 641.21 per cent followed by the Muslims, at 502.49 per cent. The Hindus register an increase of 79.64 per cent, the Buddhists, 40.85 per cent and the Jains, 7.69 per cent (see, statement 4.6).

In the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, the Buddhists at, 64.71 per cent is the predominant religious community in West Kameng. In Tirap and Lohit, they constitute 19.59 per cent and 16.55 per cent respectively of the total population. In the remaining districts the proportion of the Buddhists is between 1 to 6 per cent except in East Siang where they constitute only 0.86 per cent of the total population of the district.

The proportion of the Christians in Dibang Valley is the highest, at 7.60 per cent. In Lower Subansiri too they constitute 7.10 per cent of the population. In Tirap, Lohit, East Siang and West Siang the proportions of the Christians are 5.41%, 4.25%, 3.85% and 3.80% respectively. In Upper Subansiri, East Kameng, they form a minor religious group of only 1.38% and 1.02% respectively and in West Kameng their proportion is only 0.84 per cent.

The Hindus, which form the major portion of the population professing the major six religions form the major proportion of the population, at 57.82 per cent in Lohit closely followed by Dibang Valley, at 56.20 per cent. The percentage of the Hindus in Tirap is 38.88 per cent. In West Kameng, Lower Subansiri and East Siang it exceeds 20 per cent but below 30 per cent and in West Siang and East Kameng it is between 10 and 15 per cent. Their percentage, at 7.14 per cent, in Upper Subansiri is the least in the districts.

The Muslims appear to be more evenly distributed in the districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The proportion of the Muslims exceeds 1 per cent in Lower Subansiri, East Siang, Dibang Valley and Lohit and in the remaining districts they constitute less than 1 per cent of the population. The majority of them is found in Dibang Valley where they form 1.44 per cent of the population. In East Kameng their proportion is the least forming only 0.28 per cent of the population.

The Sikhs too appear to be more evenly distributed in the districts. The proportion of the Sikhs in the districts is less than 1 per cent. The highest proportion of them is found in West Kameng at 0.75 per cent and the least in West Siang and Tirap, at 0.06 per cent.

The Jains constitute a very small minority in the population of the districts. Their proportion in Lower Subansiri, East Siang, West Siang, Dibang Valley and Lohit ranges from 0.01 to 0.08 per cent. In the remaining districts they form a negligible proportion.

The population who profess "Other religions" is concentrating in Upper Subansiri, East Kameng, West Siang, Lower Subansiri and East Siang. Their proportion in these districts ranges from 67.50 per cent in East Siang to 88.20 per cent in Upper Subansiri. In Lohit, Dibang Valley and Tirap their proportion ranges from 20.02 per cent to 35.63 per cent.

From the above analysis it is seen that more than 50 per cent of the Buddhists lives in West Kameng, more than 50 per cent of the Hindus, in Lohit and Dibang Valley and more than 50 per cent of those professing other religion, in East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang. The Christians, the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Jains could not form a majority in any district.

STATEMENT 4.4

Distribution of major religions in the districts 1971 & 1981

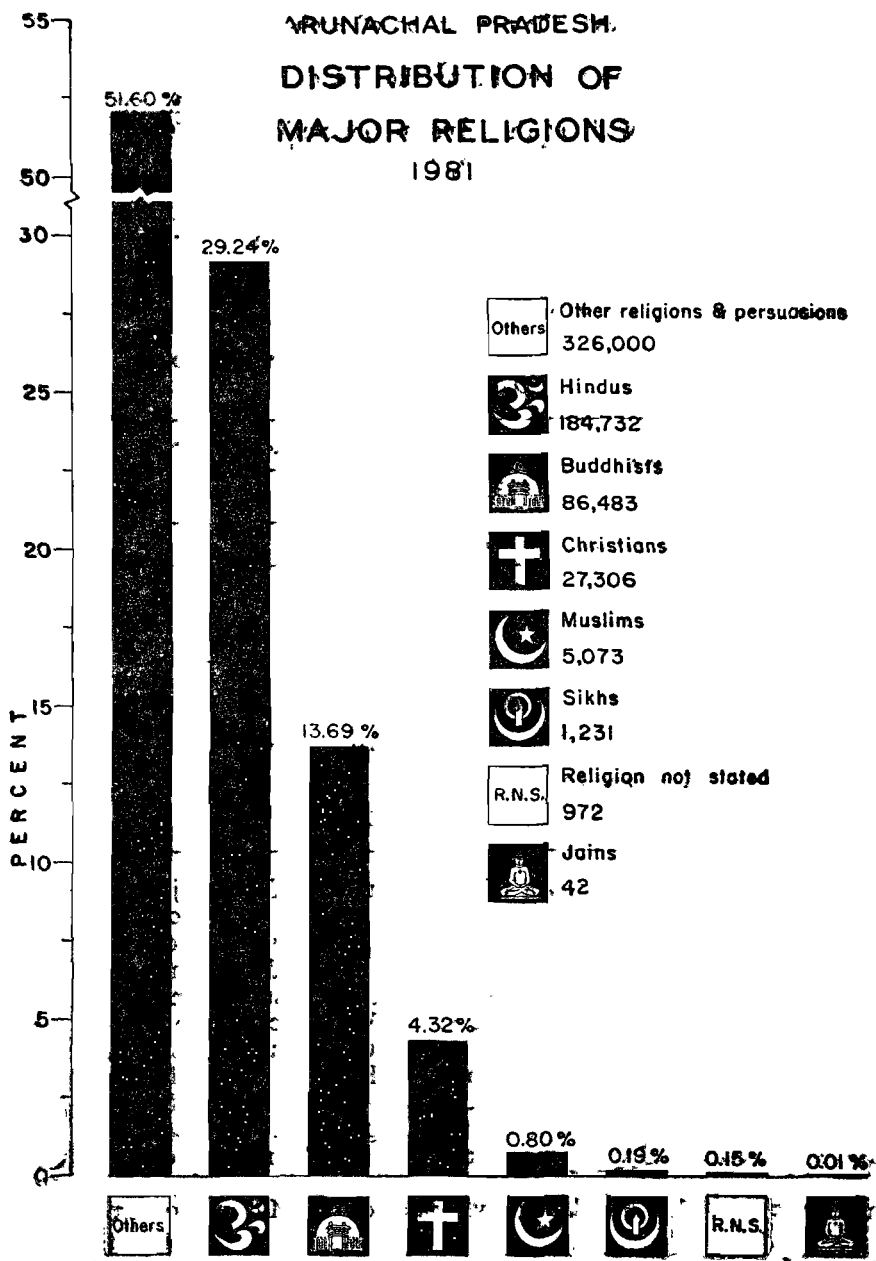
Arunachal Pradesh/District	Census Year	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other religions & persuasions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	1981 1971	13.69 13.13	4.32 0.79	29.24 21.99	0.01 0.01	0.80 0.18	0.19 0.27	\$1.60 63.46
1. West Kameng . . .	1981 1971	64.71 63.38	0.84 0.45	25.27 27.37	N ..	0.62 0.17	0.75 0.07	7.76 8.5
2. East Kameng . . .	1981 1971	1.06 2.26	1.02 0.16	11.36 8.86	..	0.28 0.04	0.24 0.68	86.04 88.90
3. Lower Subansiri . . .	1981 1971	1.93 0.83	7.10 0.83	21.56 9.15	0.01 ..	1.18 0.08	0.19 0.65	67.86 88.46
4. Upper Subansiri . . .	1981 1971	1.71 0.24	1.38 0.39	7.14 18.69	.. N	0.32 0.19	0.09 0.05	88.20 79.65
5. West Siang . . .	1981 1971	5.22 5.70	3.80 0.48	14.24 13.01	0.02 ..	0.73 0.28	0.06 0.24	75.8 79.39

STATEMENT 4.4.—*contd.*

Arunachal Pradesh/District	Census Year	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other re- ligions & persua- sions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. East Siang	1981	0.86	3.85	26.41	0.01	1.27	0.09	67.50
	1971	0.74	0.47	16.95	N	0.30	0.18	81.36
7. Dibang Valley	1981	3.84	7.60	56.20	0.02	1.44	0.10	30.85
	1971	0.41	3.43	22.94	..	0.56	0.05	72.61
8. Lohit	1981	16.55	4.25	57.82	..	1.05	0.28	20.02
	1971	16.95	2.06	58.60	0.08	0.35	0.30	21.66
9. Tirap	1981	19.53	5.41	38.88	..	0.38	0.06	35.63
	1971	16.54	0.60	25.75	..	0.05	0.05	57.01

'N' Stands for Negligible.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF
MAJOR RELIGIONS
1981



In Arunachal Pradesh, the population of each major religion and the population of those professing "Other religions" except the Sikhs, has been increasing during the decade from 1971 to 1981. The Christians population register the highest growth, at 641.21 per cent followed by the Muslim population, at 502.49 per cent. The Hindu population has increased by 79.64 per cent, the Buddhists, by 40.85 per cent and the Jains, by 7.69 per cent. The population of the Sikhs has decreased by 1.91 per cent. The population of those professing "Other religions" too has increased by 9.88 per cent.

STATEMENT 4.5

**Growth of population in Arunachal Pradesh by major religions
1971-81**

Name of religion	Population		Decadal variation 1971-1981 in per- centage
	1971	1981	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hindus	102,832	184,732	79.64
Muslims	842	5,073	502.49
Christians	3,684	27,306	641.21
Buddhists	61,400	86,483	40.85
Sikhs	1,255	1,231	(—)1.91
Jains	39	42	7.69
Other religions	296,674	326,000	9.88

In the districts the growth of the population of the major six religions and other religions varies from district to district and from religion to religion. The highest decadal growth rate of the Buddhists is recorded in Dibang Valley at 1719.35 per cent and the lowest, in West Siang at 14.44 per cent. In East Kameng the number of the Buddhists has decreased by 43.62 per cent. The decadal growth rates of the Christians exceed 100% in all the districts. They range from 133.77 per cent in West Kameng to 1097.16 per cent in Lower Subansiri. The decadal growth rates of the Hindus range from 16.28 per cent in West Kameng to 398.17 per cent in Dibang Valley. In Upper Subansiri, however, the number of the Hindus has decreased by 52.97 per cent during the decade. Like the Christians, the decadal growth rates of the Muslims too are

high. They range from 109.84 per cent in Upper Subansiri to 1982.81 per cent in Lower Subansiri. The increases in the population of the Sikhs is noticed only in West Kameng, Upper Subansiri Dibang Valley, Lohit and Tirap and they range in percentage from 35.92 per cent in Lohit to 1216.67 per cent in West Kameng. In the remaining districts there have been decreases and the rates of decrease range from 25.00 per cent in East Siang to 67.31 per cent in West Siang. Not a single Jain is recorded in the 1981 Census in Tirap, Lohit, Upper Subansiri and East Kameng. The 36 Jains recorded in Lohit in 1971 are not found in 1981 and 1 Jain recorded in Upper Subansiri in 1971 is not found in 1981. In East Siang the number of the Jains increased from 2 in 1971 to 4 in 1981. In 1971 not a single Jain was recorded in Dibang Valley, West Siang, Lower Subansiri and West Kameng but in 1981 5, 15 and 16 Jains respectively are recorded. In regard to the population professing "Other religions" its decadal growth rate is low. It ranges from 6.0 per cent in Lower Subansiri to 36.32 per cent in Upper Subansiri. In Dibang Valley and Tirap, however, the number of those professing "Other religions" has decreased by 13.60 per cent and 17.50 per cent respectively.

The distribution of religions in rural and urban areas is not at all uniform. The majority of the Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Jains live in urban areas and the majority of the Christians, the Buddhists and those professing "Other religions" live in the rural areas. The difference in the rural population and urban population of each religion is quite high. Whereas only 26.61 per cent of the Hindus live in rural areas, as many as 66.74 per cent live in the urban areas. 0.55 per cent of the Muslims live in rural areas and 4.38 per cent in urban areas. Among the rural and urban Christians, however, the difference seems to narrow as only 4.38 per cent of them live in rural areas and 3.43 per cent in urban areas. 14.26 per cent of the Buddhists live in rural areas and only 5.56 per cent in urban areas. In rural areas only 0.16 per cent of the Sikhs is recorded, in urban areas, 0.68 per cent. The proportion of the Jains in rural areas is negligible and in urban areas it is 0.07 per cent. 53.90 per cent of those professing "Other religions" is recorded in rural areas and only 18.74 per cent in urban areas.

STATEMENT 4.6

Decadal growth of population in districts by major religions 1971—1981

Arunachal Pradesh/ Districts	Census Year	Total popula- tion	Buddhists		Christians		Hindus		
			Decadal variation 1971-81	Popu- lation	Decadal variation 1971-81	Popu- lation	Decadal variation 1971-81	Popu- lation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	1981 631,839 1971 467,511		(+)35·15	86,483 61,400	(-)40·85	27,306 3,684	(+)641·21	184,732 102,832	(-)79·64
1. West Kameng	1981 63,302 1971 50,259		(+)25·95	40,961 31,854	(+)28·59	533 228	(+)133·77	15,994 13,755	(-)116·28
2. East Kameng	1981 42,736 1971 35,742		(+)19·97	455 807	(-)43·62	436 58	(+)651·72	4,854 3,168	(+)53·22
3. Lower Subansiri	1981 112,650 1971 80,914		(+)39·22	2,168 669	(-)224·07	7,997 668	(+)1097·16	24,290 7,405	(-)228·02
4. Upper Subansiri	1981 39,410 1971 32,014		(+)23·10	675 77	(-)776·62	542 124	(+)337·10	2,814 5,983	(-)52·97
5. West Siang	1981 74,164 1971 59,242		(-)25·19	3,868 3,380	(+)14·44	2,820 282	(+)900·00	10,558 7,710	(-)36·94

6. East Siang . . .	1981 1971	70,451 49,005	(+)43.76 607 362	(+)67.68 2,710 232	(+)1068.10 18,604 8,305	(+)124.01
7. Dibang . . .	1981 1971	30,978 15,232	(+)103.37 1,128 62	(+)1719.35 2,355 522	(+)351.15 17,411 3,495	(+)398.17
8. Lohit . . .	1981 1971	69,498 47,633	(-)45.90 11,501 8,072	(-)42.48 2,951 982	(+)200.51 40,186 27,915	(+)43.96
9. Tirap . . .	1981 1971	128,650 97,470	(+)31.99 25,120 16,117	(+)55.86 6,962 588	(-)1084.01 50,021 25,096	(-)99.32

STATEMENT 4.6—*Contd.*

Decadal growth of population in districts by major religions 1971—1981

Arunachal Pradesh/ Districts	Census Year	Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other religions and persuasions	
		Popu- lation	Decadal variation 1971-81	Popu- lation	Decadal variation 1971-81	Popu- lation	Decadal variation 1971-81	Popu- lation	Decadal variation 1971-81
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Arunachal Pradesh	1981	42	(+)7·69	5,073	(+)502·49	1,231	(-)1·91	326,000	(+) 9·88
	1971	39		842		1,255		296,674	
1. West Kameng	1981	2	..	391	(+)349·43	474	(+)1216·67	4,914	(+)14·31
	1971	..		87		36		4,299	
2. East Kameng	1981	..	..	121	(+)830·77	101	(-)58·26	36,769	(+)16·90
	1971	..		13		242		31,454	
3. Lower Subansiri	1981	16	..	1,333	(-)1982·81	208	(-)60·53	76,448	(+)6·80
	1971	..		64		527		71,581	
4. Upper Subansiri	1981	..	..	128	(+)109·84	35	(-)118·75	34,758	(+)36·32
	1971	1		61		16		25,498	
5. West Siang	1981	15	..	540	(+)227·27	47	(-)67·36	56,247	(+)19·60
	1971	..		165		144		47,030	

6. East Siang	.	1981	4	(+)	100.00	897	(+)	506.08	66	(-)	25.00	47,554	(-)	19.28
		1971	2			148			88			39,868		
7. Dibang Valley	.	1981	5	..		445	(+)	423.53	30	(+)	328.57	9,557	(-)	13.60
		1971	..			85			7			11,061		
8. Lohit	.	1981	..	..		731	(+)	332.54	193	(+)	35.92	13,913	(-)	34.86
		1971	36			169			142			10,317		
9. Tirap	.	1981	..	..		487	(+)	874.00	77	(+)	45.28	45,840	(-)	17.50
		1971	..	..		50			53			55,566		

STATEMENT 4.7

Percentage distribution of major religions by area in Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Name of religion	Percentage to total population in	
	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Hindus	26.61	66.74
Muslims	0.55	4.38
Christians	4.38	3.43
Buddhists	14.26	5.56
Sikhs	0.16	0.68
Jains	N	0.07
Other religions and persuasions .	53.90	18.74

In the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, the Buddhists forming 66.51 per cent of the total population of the district predominate West Kameng. In Tirap and Lohit, the proportion of Buddhists is 19.53 per cent and 17.86 per cent respectively. The highest proportion of the Christians is recorded in Lower Subansiri, at 7.64 per cent closely followed by Dibang Valley, at 7.60 per cent. In other districts the proportion of the Christians ranges from 0.77 per cent in West Kameng to 7.60 per cent in Dibang Valley. The Hindus predominate Dibang Valley, at 56.20 per cent, Lohit, at 55.36 per cent and Tirap, at 38.88 per cent. In the remaining districts, the proportion of the Hindus ranges from 7.14 per cent in Upper Subansiri to 23.23 per cent in West Kameng. The proportion of the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Jains is below 1 per cent in all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The Jains are recorded only in Dibang Valley and West Siang. The proportion of those professing "Other religions" is the highest, at 88.20 per cent, in Upper Subansiri followed by East Kameng at 86.04 per cent and West Siang, at 81.26 per cent. In Lower Subansiri, East Siang, the proportion of those professing "Other religions" is 74.78 per cent and 74.24 per cent respectively. In Tirap, it is 35.63 per cent. In the remaining districts it ranges from 8.10 per cent in West Kameng to 21.49 per cent in Lohit. The Buddhists form the major religious community in West Kameng, the Hindus in Tirap, Lohit and Dibang Valley and those professing "Other religions" in East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang. The Christians, the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Jains could not form a major religious community in any district.

STATEMENT 4.8

Distribution of major religions by area in the rural areas of
Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Arunachal Pradesh/ District	Religions						
	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other religions & persuasions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Arunachal Pradesh	84,180 (14.26)	25,887 (4.38)	157,082 (26.61)	12 (N)	3,260 (0.55)	948 (0.16)	318,237 (53.90)
1. West Kameng	39,533 (66.51)	458 (0.77)	13,808 (23.23)	..	340 (0.57)	465 (0.78)	4,814 (8.10)
3. East Kameng	455 (1.06)	436 (1.02)	4,854 (11.36)	..	121 (0.28)	101 (0.24)	35,769 (86.04)
3. Lower Subansiri	1,915 (1.94)	7,525 (7.64)	14,668 (14.89)	..	521 (0.53)	103 (0.10)	73,681 (74.78)
4. Upper Subansiri	675 (1.71)	542 (1.38)	2,814 (7.14)	..	128 (0.32)	35 (0.09)	34,758 (88.20)
5. West Siang	3,594 (5.44)	2,300 (3.48)	6,210 (9.40)	7 (0.01)	254 (0.38)	23 (0.03)	53,702 (81.26)

STATEMENT 4. 8—Contd.

Arunachal Pradesh/ District	Religions						
	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other reli- gions & per suasions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. East Siang	463 (0.76)	2,524 (4.12)	12,278 (20.03)	..	514 (0.84)	7 (0.01)	45,519 (74.24)
7. Dibang Valley	1,128 (3.64)	2,355 (7.60)	17,411 (56.20)	5 (0.02)	445 (1.44)	30 (0.10)	9,557 (30.85)
8. Lohit	11,297 (17.86)	2,785 (4.40)	35,018 (55.36)	..	450 (0.71)	107 (0.17)	13,597 (21.49)
9. Tirap	25,120 (19.53)	6,962 (5.41)	50,021 (38.88)	..	487 (0.38)	77 (0.06)	45,840 (35.63)

N—stands for negligible.

STATEMENT 4.9

Distribution of major religions in the urban centres of Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Name of town	Population 1981	Percentage to total population						
		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Jains	Sikhs	Other religions & per- sons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bomdila	3,860	56.63	1.32	1.94	37.00	0.05	0.24	2.59
Itanagar	7,710	64.67	6.54	2.20	1.92	0.06	1.13	23.18
New Itanagar	6,406	72.37	4.81	4.71	1.64	0.17	0.28	15.30
Along	8,074	53.85	3.54	6.44	3.39	0.10	0.30	31.52
Pasighat	9,139	69.22	4.19	2.03	1.58	0.04	0.65	22.27
Tezu	6,239	82.83	4.50	2.66	3.27	..	1.38	5.07

In urban areas, the Hindus-predominate other religious community in all the six urban centres. The proportion of the Hindus in the six urban centres ranges from 53.85 per cent at Along to 82.83 per cent at Tezu. The proportion of the Muslims in the six urban centres ranges from 1.32 per cent at Bomdila to 6.54 per cent at Itanagar. The proportion of the Christians ranges from 1.94 per cent at Bomdila to 6.44 per cent at Along. The Buddhists seem to concentrate only at Bomdila where they constitute 37.00 per cent of the population of that town. In other towns the proportion of the Buddhists ranges from 1.58 per cent at Pasighat to 3.39 per cent at Along.

The proportion of the Jains ranges from 0.04 per cent at Pasighat to 0.17 per cent at New Itanagar. That of the Sikhs ranges from 0.24 per cent at Bomdila to 1.38 per cent at Tezu. The proportion of those professing "Other religions" is the highest, 31.52 per cent, at Along and the lowest, at Bomdila, at 2.59 per cent. The Hindus predominate "Other religious community" in all the towns of Arunachal Pradesh. Those professing "Other religions" become the second major religious community in all the towns except Bomdila where the Buddhists become the second major religious community. The Muslims become the third major religious community at Itanagar and New Itanagar and the Christians, at Along.

Uniformity is seen in the sex ratios of the six major religions and "Other religions" in Arunachal Pradesh. At the all religion level it is 862 conforming to the sex ratio of the total population. Among the six major religions, the sex ratio is the highest among Buddhists, at 937 and the lowest among Muslims, at 406. The sex ratio of other religions being 1,004, however, is the highest.

STATEMENT 5.6

Sex ratio by major religions in Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Name of religion	Population		Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)
	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All religions	339,322	292,517	862
Jains	27	15	556
Religion not stated	552	420	761
Sikhs	711	520	731
Muslims	3,608	1,465	406
Christians	14,752	12,554	851
Buddhists	44,638	41,845	937
Hindus	311,349	72,383	644
Other religions & persuasions	162,685	163,315	1,004

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are those who were notified by the President under article 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India. According to common parlance, the Scheduled Castes are the weaker section of the society who require some safeguards which are given by the Constitution. In the 1981 Census, a person claiming to be a member of any Scheduled Caste community should also be a member of either the Hindu or the Sikh religion. A person professing a religion other than Hinduism or Sikhism, though he claims to be a member of any Scheduled Caste community, is not recorded as such. So the Scheduled Castes are linked with the above two religions. A person claiming to belong to any Scheduled Tribe community can, however, belong to any religion. Tribe is not linked to any particular religion. The term 'Tribe' itself is nowhere defined in the Constitution and in fact there is no satisfactory definition anywhere. To a layman the term suggests simple folk living in hills and forests who are socially, economically and educationally backward and required some safeguards which are given by the Constitution. These people have their own distinct cultural identity. They speak their own dialect and their dresses range from a piece of cloth covering only their groin to the most colourful of costumes used in dances and ritual ceremonies. Their religion is originally and essentially animism. They depend for their livelihood on meat of animals they hunt and forest produce which they gather from forests.

For the 1981 Census, a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe is recorded as such only if the name of the caste or the tribe which he claims he belongs to finds place in the list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as notified under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 in relation to a State in which he is enumerated. A person claiming to belong to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe the name of which is not in the list of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes notified for Arunachal Pradesh, if he is enumerated in Arunachal Pradesh, he is not recorded as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe community. A list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is at Appendix J.

According to the 1981 Census, the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population of India is 15.75 per cent and that of the Scheduled Tribes, 7.76 per cent. In rural area the proportion of the Scheduled Castes comes to 17.34 per cent and that of the Scheduled Tribes, 9.54 per cent. The proportion of these two communities in urban areas is 10.63 per cent and 2.03 per cent, respectively.

STATEMENT 5.1

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sex and rural and urban in India, 1981

Caste/Tribe	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Scheduled Castes	T	104,754,623 (15.75 %)	54,210,594 (15.76 %)	50,544,029 (15.73 %)
	R	87,996,992 (17.34 %)	45,354,781 (17.44 %)	42,642,211 (17.23 %)
	U	16,757,631 (10.63 %)	8,855,813 (10.56 %)	7,901,818 (10.71 %)
Scheduled Tribes	T	51,628,638 (7.76 %)	26,038,535 (7.57 %)	25,590,103 (7.96 %)
	R	48,427,604 (9.54 %)	24,364,350 (9.37 %)	24,063,254 (9.72 %)
	U	3,201,034 (2.03 %)	1,674,185 (2.00 %)	1,526,849 (2.37 %)

In 1981, the highest proportion of the Scheduled Castes is recorded in Punjab, at 26.87 per cent followed by Himachal Pradesh, at 24.62 per cent. The highest proportion of the Scheduled Tribes is recorded in Lakshadweep, at 93.82 per cent followed by Mizoram, at 93.55 and Nagaland, at 83.99 per cent. No Scheduled Caste is recorded in Nagaland, Andaman Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep and no Scheduled Tribe is recorded in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

STATEMENT 5.2

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to total population in States and Union Territories, 1981

India/State/Union Territory	Percentage of Scheduled castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3
INDIA	15.75	7.76
STATES		
1. Andhra Pradesh	14.87	5.93
2. Bihar	14.51	8.31
3. Gujarat	7.15	14.22
4. Haryana	19.07	..
5. Himachal Pradesh	24.62	4.61
6. Jammu & Kashmir	8.31	..
7. Karnataka	15.07	4.91
8. Kerala	10.02	1.03
9. Madhya Pradesh	14.10	22.97
10. Maharashtra	7.14	9.19
11. Manipur	1.25	27.30
12. Meghalaya	0.41	80.58
13. Nagaland	..	83.99
14. Orissa	14.66	22.43
15. Punjab	26.87	..
16. Rajasthan	17.04	12.21
17. Sikkim	5.78	23.27
18. Tamil Nadu	18.35	1.07
19. Tripura	15.12	28.44
20. Uttar Pradesh	21.16	0.21
21. West Bengal	21.99	5.63

STATEMENT 5-2-Contd.

1	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	11.85
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.46	69.82
3. Chandigarh	14.09	..
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.97	78.82
5. Delhi	18.03	..
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	2.16	0.99
7. Lakshadweep	..	93.82
8. Mizoram	0.03	93.55
9. Pondicherry	15.99	..

As per the 1981 Census, there are 2,919 Scheduled Castes and 441,167 Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. The Scheduled Castes form 0.46 per cent of the total population and the Scheduled Tribes, 69.82 per cent. In 1971, there were only 339 Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh. Their number increased from 339 in 1971 to 2,919 in 1981. In 1971 as well as in 1981, the majority of them were recorded in Lohit at 319 and 910 respectively. In 1971 not a single Scheduled Caste was recorded in East Siang, Dibang Valley and Tirap. In the remaining districts where they were recorded, their number ranged from 1 to 7. However, in 1981, the Scheduled Castes are recorded in all the districts both in rural and urban areas. The growth of the Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh is spectacular and more so in the districts. From nil in 1971, they grew to 259 in East Siang and 224 in Tirap in 1981. The highest growth of the Scheduled Castes is noticed in Lohit, for there they grew from 319 in 1971 to 910 in 1981. In Lower Subansiri, they grew from 3 in 1971 to 586 in 1981; in West Siang, from 1 in 1971 to 307 in 1981; in West Kameng, from 7 in 1971 to 259 in 1981; in East Kameng, from 7 in 1971 to 159 in 1981; and in Upper Subansiri, from 2 in 1971 to 48 in 1981. The growth of the male Scheduled Castes is in all castes higher than the growth of the female Scheduled Castes. At Union Territory level, the male Scheduled Castes grew from 178 in 1971 to 1,833 in 1981 and the female; from 161 in 1971 to 1,086 in 1981. In the districts too the growth of the male Scheduled Castes outweighs the growth of the female Scheduled Castes. In 1971, in East Kameng, the number of female Scheduled Castes was more than the male, but in 1981 it is the reverse.

STATEMENT 5.3
Growth rates of the population of the Scheduled Castes in the districts, 1971-81

Union Territory/ District	Total	1971				1981			
		SC population				SC population			
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	Total	339	178	161		2,919	1,833	1,086	
1. West Kameng . . .	Total	7	5	2		259	148	111	
2. East Kameng . . .	Total	7	3	4		159	96	63	
3. Lower Subansiri . . .	Total	3	2	1		586	385	201	
4. Upper Subansiri . . .	Total	2	2	..		48	25	23	
5. West Siang . . .	Total	1	1	..		307	230	77	
6. East Siang . . .	Total	..	..	..		250	166	93	
7. Dibang Valley . . .	Total	..	..	..		157	104	53	
8. Lohit . . .	Total	319	165	154		910	521	389	
9. Tirap . . .	Total	..	..	..		234	158	76	

Though Arunachal Pradesh is a tribal area, the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population is rather low when compared to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes in other Tribal States/Union Territories of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Mizoram where the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population of the respective States and Union Territories stand at 80.58%, 83.99%, 93.82% and 93.55 per cent respectively. The proportion of the Scheduled Tribes in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (78.82%) is higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh.

Though the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh to the total population has decreased from 79.00 per cent in 1971 to 69.82 per cent in 1981, in absolute terms their number has been growing from census to census. During the decade from 1961 to 1971, the number of the Scheduled Tribes increased by 23.78 per cent and in the decade preceding the 1981 Census their growth rate works out to 19.43 per cent lower than the preceding decade though. The rate of growth of the male Scheduled Tribes was 24.17 per cent in 1971. In 1981, it is 19.54 per cent. That of the female Scheduled Tribes was 23.39 per cent in 1971 and in 1981, it is 19.31 per cent. In the districts, the 1971 Census recorded the highest growth rate of the Scheduled Tribes in Lohit at 42.13 per cent and the lowest in West Siang, at 14.94 per cent. In 1981, the highest rate of growth is recorded in Dibang Valley at 26.90 per cent and the lowest, in East Kameng, at 13.42 per cent. In 1971, the highest growth rate of the both male and female Scheduled Tribes was recorded in Lohit, at 46.10 per cent and 33.35 per cent respectively and the lowest growth rate for males was recorded in West Siang, at 13.08 per cent and for females in East Kameng, at 16.19 per cent. In 1981, the highest growth rates for both male and female Scheduled Tribes shift to Dibang Valley, at 28.68 per cent and 25.23 per cent respectively. The lowest growth rates for both male and female Scheduled Tribes shift to East Kameng at 12.57 per cent and 14.27 per cent respectively. In general the growth rate of the male Scheduled Tribe is higher than that of the female. But in 1971, an exception was seen in Upper Subansiri and West Siang where the growth rates of the female Scheduled Tribes were higher than that of the male. In 1981, the same exception is seen in East Kameng and Upper Subansiri where the rates of growth of the female Scheduled Tribes are higher than that of the male. Except Tirap, East Kameng and Lower Subansiri where the growth rates of the Scheduled Tribes by persons, males and females are lower than the Union Territory rates, the rates of growth in the remaining districts are above the Union Territory growth rate. In West Kameng, however, the growth rate of male Scheduled Tribes is below the Union Territory male growth rate.

STATEMENT 5.4

Growth rate of the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the districts, 1971—1981.

Union Territory/District	Persons Males/ Females	Year			Growth rate (in percentage)	
		1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	P	298,439	369,408	441,167	23.78	19.43
	M	148,245	184,076	220,046	24.17	19.54
	F	150,194	185,332	221,121	23.40	19.31
1. West Kameng	P	27,716	35,004	41,963	26.30	19.88
	M	13,928	17,863	20,900	28.25	17.00
	F	13,788	17,141	21,063	24.32	22.88
2. East Kameng	P	28,061	32,873	37,286	17.15	13.42
	M	13,844	16,354	18,410	18.13	12.57
	F	14,217	16,519	18,876	16.19	14.27
3. Lower Subansiri	P	57,937	74,000	87,605	27.72	18.39
	M	28,745	36,749	43,539	27.84	18.48
	F	29,192	37,251	44,066	27.61	18.29
4. Upper Subansiri	P	23,938	29,758	36,131	24.31	21.42
	M	11,871	14,596	17,642	22.96	20.87
	F	12,067	15,162	18,489	25.65	21.94
5. West Siang	P	44,371	51,001	62,323	14.94	22.20
	M	22,335	25,256	30,922	13.08	22.43
	F	22,036	25,745	31,401	16.83	21.97
6. East Siang	P	34,162	41,316	50,728	20.94	22.78
	M	16,924	20,625	25,515	22.87	23.71
	F	17,238	20,691	25,213	20.03	21.85
7. Dibang Valley	P	9,732	11,855	15,044	21.81	26.90
	M	4,682	5,732	7,376	22.43	28.68
	F	5,050	6,123	7,668	21.25	25.23
8. Lohit	P	17,418	24,756	30,130	42.13	21.71
	M	8,493	12,408	15,212	46.10	22.60
	F	8,925	12,348	14,918	38.35	20.81
9. Tirap	P	55,104	68,845	79,957	24.94	16.14
	M	27,423	34,493	40,530	25.78	17.50
	F	27,681	34,352	39,427	24.10	14.77

In 1971, the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh was 904 and in 1981, 592. In the districts, the highest sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes in 1971 was recorded in East Kameng, at 1333 and the lowest, in West Kameng, at 400. In 1981 the highest sex ratio is recorded in Upper Subansiri, at 920 and the lowest, in West Siang, at 335. Comparing the sex ratio of the two censuses of 1971 and 1981, it is seen that there has been an increase in the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes in West Kameng and Lower Subansiri. In West Kameng, it increases from 400 in 1971 to 750 in 1981 and in Lower Subansiri from 500 in 1971 to 522 in 1981. In East Kameng it decreases from 1333 in 1971 to 656 in 1981 and in Lohit from 933 in 1971 to 747 in 1981. In Dibang Valley, East Siang and Tirap no Scheduled Castes were recorded in 1971. Comparing the rural and urban sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes, it is seen that at Union Territory level, the rural sex ratio, at 619, is higher than the urban sex ratio, at 542. In the districts, however, the trend is different. The rural sex ratio is higher than the urban sex ratio in West Kameng and Lohit only. In Lower Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang, the urban sex ratio is higher than the rural sex ratio.

The sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh has no similarity either to the sex ratio of the general population or that of the Scheduled Castes. In both 1971 and 1981, the sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes is male biased. It stood at 1007 in 1971 and 1005 in 1981. In 1971, the highest sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes was recorded in Dibang Valley, at 1068 and the lowest, in West Kameng, at 960. In 1981, the highest sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribes is recorded in Upper Subansiri, at 1048 and the lowest in Tirap at 973. In 1971, the sex ratios of the Scheduled Tribes in East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang and Dibang Valley exceeded 1000 and in West Kameng, Lohit and Tirap, they were below 1000. In 1981, West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and Dibang Valley have sex ratios of the Scheduled Tribes above 1000 and Tirap, Lohit and East Siang below 1000. The increase in the sex ratios of the Scheduled Tribes is seen only in Upper Subansiri, East Kameng and West Kameng where they increase from 1039 in 1971 to 1048 in 1981 in Upper Subansiri, from 1010 in 1971 to 1025 in 1981 in East Kameng and from 960 in 1971 to 1008 in 1981 in West Kameng. In the remaining districts a decrease is noticed. In both 1971 and 1981, the rural sex ratios were higher than the urban sex ratios in Arunachal Pradesh. In the districts in 1971, the rural sex ratios were higher than the urban sex ratios in West Kameng, West Siang and East Siang and it was lower than

Sex ratios among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes by areas, 1971 & 1981

Union Territory/District	Census Year	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) among the					
		Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Arunachal Pradesh	1981	592	619	542	1 005	1 010	804
	1971	904	914	333	1,007	1,009	765
1. West Kameng	1981	750	791	606	1,008	1,007	1,028
	1971	400	500	333	960	962	83
2. East Kameng	1981	656	656	..	1,025	1,025	..
	1971	1,333	1,333	..	1,010	1,010	..
3. Lower Subansiri	1981	522	327	592	1,012	1,020	823
	1971	500	500	..	1,014	1,014	..
4. Upper Subansiri	1981	920	920	..	1,048	1,048	..
	1971	..	..	..	1,039	1,039	..
5. West Siang	1981	335	310	349	1,015	1,031	735
	1971	..	..	..	1,019	1,027	774

STATEMENT 5.5—*Contd.*
Sex ratios among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes by areas, 1971 & 1981

Union Territory/District	Census Year	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) among the					
		Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. East Siang	. . . 1981	560	451	642	988	1,001	750
	. . . 1971	..	..	..	1,003	1,016	669
7. Dibang Valley	. . . 1981	510	510	..	1,040	1,040	..
	. . . 1971	..	..	..	1,068	1,068	..
8. Lohit	. . . 1981	747	777	571	981	984	853
	. . . 1971	933	933	..	995	994	1,077
9. Tirap	. . . 1981	481	481	..	973	973	..
	. . . 1971	..	..	..	996	996	..

the urban sex ratio in Lohit. In 1981, except West Kameng, where the urban sex ratio is higher than the rural sex ratio, the rural sex ratios are higher than the urban sex ratios.

The Scheduled Castes of Arunachal Pradesh, though recorded in all the districts both in rural and urban areas, but with only 2,919 persons forming only 0.46 per cent of the total population, their number are quite negligible. The majority of this community lives in rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh. Out of a total of 2,919 persons, 1,940 are recorded in rural areas and 979 in urban areas. However, in terms of percentage, they form only 0.33 per cent of the rural population and 2.36 per cent of the urban population. Their urban proportion is higher than their rural proportion. In the districts, the highest proportion of them, at 1.31 per cent is recorded in Lohit and the lowest, at 0.12 per cent, in Upper Subansiri. In Lower Subansiri they form 0.52 per cent of the total population, in Dibang Valley, 0.51 per cent, in West Kameng and West Siang, 0.41 per cent, in East Kameng and East Siang, 0.37 per cent, and in Tirap, 0.18 per cent. In rural areas the highest proportion of them is recorded in Lohit, at 1.25 per cent and the lowest, in Upper Subansiri, at 0.12 per cent. In urban areas, the highest proportion of them, at 3.20 per cent is recorded in Lower Subansiri and the lowest, at 1.37 per cent, in West Kameng.

The population of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh too is recorded throughout the districts in both the rural and urban areas. The majority of the Scheduled Tribes live in rural areas. At the Union Territory level, their proportion to the total rural population is 73.02 per cent and to the total urban population, 24.28 per cent. In the districts the highest proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population of a district, at 91.68 per cent, is recorded in Upper Subansiri and the lowest, at 43.35 per cent, in Lohit. The proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population of the districts in East Kameng and West Siang exceeds 80 per cent in Lower Subansiri and East Siang it exceeds 70 per cent but below 80 per cent, in West Kameng and Tirap it exceeds 60 per cent but below 70 per cent and in Dibang Valley it is below 50 per cent. In the districts with urban population, the highest proportion of the rural Scheduled Tribes, at 90.10 per cent, is recorded in West Siang and the lowest at 46.46 per cent, in Lohit. In Lower Subansiri, the proportion of the rural Scheduled Tribes to total rural population is 85.75 per cent; in West Kameng, 68.63 per cent; and in East Siang, 79.04 per cent. In urban areas, the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to total urban population of a district is quite low. In West Siang it

s 34.39 per cent; in West Kameng, 30.21 per cent; in lower Subansiri, 22.02 per cent; in East Siang, 24.78 per cent; and in Lohit 11.88 per cent. The Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh are Scheduled Tribes in the country are rural based.

STATEMENT 5.6

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Rural/Urban areas in the districts, 1981

Union Territory/ District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Arunachal Pradesh .	0.46	0.33	2.36	69.82	73.02	24.28
1. West Kameng .	0.41	0.35	1.37	66.29	68.63	30.21
2. East Kameng .	0.37	0.37	..	87.25	87.25	..
3. Lower Subansiri .	0.52	0.14	3.20	77.77	85.75	22.02
4. Upper Subansiri .	0.12	0.12	..	91.68	91.68	..
5. West Siang .	0.41	0.17	2.44	84.03	90.10	34.39
6. East Siang .	0.37	0.17	1.71	72.00	79.04	24.78
7. Dibang Valley .	0.51	0.51	..	48.56	48.56	..
8. Lohit .	1.31	1.25	1.94	43.35	46.46	11.88
9. Tirap .	0.18	0.18	..	62.15	62.15	..

According to the 1981 Census the percentage of literate Scheduled Castes in the country is 21.38 per cent. The proportion of the literates among the males is 31.12 per cent and among the females, 10.93 per cent. In rural areas, the proportion of the literates is 18.48 per cent and in urban areas, 36.60 per cent. The proportion of the rural male literates is 27.91 per cent and that of the females, 8.45 per cent. The proportion of the urban male literates is 47.54 per cent and that of the female, 24.34 per cent. Thus the proportion of the male literates is higher than the female literates and that of the urban, higher than the rural.

The proportion of the literate Scheduled Tribes in the country is 16.35 per cent much lower than that of the Scheduled Castes. The proportion of the male literates is 24.52 per cent and that of

the female literates, 8.04 per cent both lower than those of the corresponding sex of the Scheduled Castes. In rural areas, the proportion of the literate Scheduled Tribes is 14.92 per cent and in urban areas, 37.93 per cent. The literacy rate among the rural males is 22.94 per cent and among the females 6.81 per cent. Among the urban males it is 47.60 per cent and among the females 27.32 per cent. The literacy rates among the urban Scheduled Tribes by both persons and sex are higher than those among the Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT 5.7

Literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in India, 1981

	Persons	Males	Females
Scheduled Castes			
Total	21.38	31.12	10.93
Rural	18.48	27.91	8.45
Urban	36.60	47.54	24.34
Scheduled Tribes			
Total	16.35	24.52	8.04
Rural	14.92	22.94	6.81
Urban	37.93	47.60	27.32

In Arunachal Pradesh, the proportion of the literate Scheduled Castes was 36.28 per cent in 1971 and 37.14 per cent in 1981. In the districts, the proportion of the literate Scheduled Castes in 1971 was quite high. Except Lohit where the proportion of literates was only 33.54 per cent, in the remaining districts it ranged from 66.67 per cent in Lower Subansiri to cent per cent in Upper Subansiri and West Siang. In 1981, the trend has completely changed. With the increase in the number of the Scheduled Castes, the proportion of the literates decreases. It is more or less uniform throughout the districts, the lowest being 25.48 per cent in Dibang Valley and the highest, 43.75 per cent in Upper Subansiri. In Tirap, East Siang, West Siang and Lower Subansiri, the proportion of the literate Scheduled Castes exceeds 40 per cent and in West Kameng. East Kameng and Lohit it exceeds 30 per cent but less than 35 per cent.

STATEMENT 5.8

Literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes in the districts,
1971 & 1981

Union Territory/ District	Total Scheduled Caste population		Total SC literate		Percentage of SC literate	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Arunachal Pradesh	339	2,919	123	1,084	36.28	37.14
1. West Kameng	7	259	6	89	85.71	34.36
2. East Kameng	7	159	5	52	71.43	32.70
3. Lower Subansiri	3	586	2	235	66.67	40.10
4. Upper Subansiri	2	48	2	21	100.00	43.75
5. West Siang	1	307	1	132	100.00	43.00
6. East Siang	..	259	..	105	..	40.54
7. Dibang Valley	..	157	..	40	..	25.48
8. Lohit	319	910	107	309	33.54	33.96
9. Tirap	..	234	..	101	..	43.16

In both 1971 and 1981 the proportion of the male literate Scheduled Castes is higher than the proportion of the female literates. In the districts too the same trend is noticed.

STATEMENT 5.9

Literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes by sex in the districts,
1971 & 1981

Union Territory/ District	Persons Males Females	Total Scheduled Caste population		Total Scheduled Caste literate		Percentage of Scheduled Caste literate	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	P	339	2,919	123	1,084	36.28	37.14
	M	178	1,833	94	841	52.81	45.88
	F	161	1,086	29	243	18.01	22.33
1. West Kameng	P	7	259	6	89	85.71	34.36
	M	5	148	4	67	80.00	45.27
	F	2	111	2	22	100.00	19.82

STATEMENT 5.9—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. East Kamefig	P	7	159	5	52	71.43	32.70
	M	3	96	3	43	100.00	44.79
	F	4	63	2	9	50.00	14.29
3. Lower Suban-siri	P	3	586	2	235	66.67	40.10
	M	2	385	2	173	100.00	44.94
	F	1	201	..	62	..	30.85
4. Upper Suban-siri	P	2	48	2	21	100.00	43.75
	M	2	25	2	14	100.00	56.00
	F	..	23	..	7	..	30.43
5. West Siang	P	1	307	1	132	100.00	43.00
	M	1	230	1	115	100.00	50.00
	F	..	77	..	17	..	22.08
6. East Siang	P	..	259	..	105	..	40.54
	M	..	166	..	75	..	45.18
	F	..	93	..	30	..	32.26
7. Dibang Valley	P	..	157	..	40	..	25.48
	M	..	104	..	33	..	31.73
	F	..	53	..	7	..	13.21
8. Lohit	P	319	910	107	309	33.54	33.96
	M	165	521	82	243	49.70	46.64
	F	154	389	25	66	16.23	16.97
9. Tirap	P	..	234	..	101	..	43.16
	M	..	158	..	78	..	49.37
	F	..	76	..	23	..	30.26

The literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh was low in 1971 but has greatly improved in 1981. Far from 5.20 per cent in 1971 it rises to 14.04 per cent in 1981. This rate is higher than the literacy rates of the Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh (7.82%), Madhya Pradesh (10.68%), Orissa (13.96%), Rajasthan (10.27%). The literacy rate among the male Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, at 20.79 per cent, is higher than the literacy rates among the male Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh (12.02%), Madhya Pradesh (17.74%) and Rajasthan (18.85%). The literacy rates among the female Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, at 7.31 per cent, is higher than the literacy rates of their

counterparts in Andhra Pradesh (3.46%), Madhya Pradesh (3.60%), Orissa (4.76%), Rajasthan (1.20%) and West Bengal (5.01%). The Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh are not that poor in reading and writing with understanding in any language. However, this literacy rate cannot be compared to the literacy rates of the Scheduled Tribes of neighbouring tribal States of Mizoram (59.63%), Nagaland (40.32%) and Meghalaya (31.55%).

In the districts too the literacy rates of the Scheduled Tribes have improved a lot over those of 1971. In 1971 the literacy rates of the Scheduled Tribes in the districts ranged from 0.43 per cent in East Kameng to 9.06 per cent in East Siang. But in 1981, they range from 2.83 per cent in East Kameng to 23.04 per cent in East Siang. Both in 1971 and 1981, East Siang had the distinction of being the first in terms of literacy rate and East Kameng the last. In Lohit and Dibang Valley, the percentage of the literate Scheduled Tribes exceed 20. In West Kameng, Lower Subansiri and Tirap they exceed 10 but below 15. In Upper Subansiri, it is less than 10 per cent. In West Kameng, Lower Subansiri and Tirap, it exceeds 10 per cent but less than 15 per cent. In Upper Subansiri, it is less than 10 per cent. Thus the literacy rates of the Scheduled Tribes in West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley and Lohit are above the Union Territory rate and the rates in the remaining districts are below the Union Territory rate.

In both 1971 and 1981, the literacy rate among the male Scheduled Tribes is higher than the literacy rate among the female Scheduled Tribes at both Union Territory and district levels. At Union Territory level, the literacy rate of the male Scheduled Tribes in 1981 stands at 20.79 per cent and that of the female, 7.31 per cent. In the districts in 1981, the highest male literacy is recorded, at 32.10 per cent, in East Siang and the lowest, at 6.72 per cent in East Kameng. And the highest female literacy rate, at 13.88 per cent is recorded in East Siang and the lowest, at 1.02 per cent, in East Kameng.

The growth in the rates of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes in 1981 are higher than those in 1971 at Union Territory levels. The growth of literacy rates among the females is higher than those among the males in both 1971 and 1981. In the districts the trend is, however, different. For in West Kameng, East Kameng, Upper Subansiri and Tirap, though the rates of growth of female literacy are higher than those of the male, the rates of growth of literacy in 1971 is higher than the rates of growth of literacy in 1981. Lower Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley

and Lohit follow the Union-Territory pattern of growth. The highest rates of growth of literacy for total, males and females are recorded in East Kameng and the lowest in West Kameng.

STATEMENT 6.0

**Growth of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes in the districts,
1971. & 1981**

Arunachal Pradesh/ District	Persons Males Females	Literacy rate (in percentage)			Growth rate (in percentage)	
		1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	P	2.51	5.20	19.04	107.17	170.00
	M	4.62	8.72	20.79	88.74	138.42
	F	0.41	1.70	7.31	314.63	330.00
1. West Kameng	P	3.97	5.81	12.61	46.35	117.04
	M	6.81	9.18	18.35	34.80	99.89
	F	1.10	2.51	6.92	128.18	175.70
2. East Kameng	P	0.01	0.43	3.83	4200.00	790.70
	M	0.02	0.80	6.72	3900.00	740.00
	F	..	0.06	1.02	..	1600.00
3. Lower Subansiri	P	1.05	2.82	10.44	168.57	270.21
	M	2.02	5.07	16.30	150.99	221.50
	F	0.10	0.60	4.65	500.00	675.00
4. Upper Subansiri	P	0.19	3.55	9.09	1768.42	156.06
	M	0.19	6.43	14.87	3284.21	131.26
	F	..	0.78	3.58	..	358.97
5. West Siang	P	3.40	7.37	18.50	116.76	151.02
	M	6.33	12.18	26.87	92.42	120.61
	F	0.42	2.64	10.26	528.57	288.64
6. East Siang	P	5.13	9.96	23.04	94.15	131.33
	M	9.51	16.56	32.10	74.13	93.84
	F	0.83	3.37	13.88	306.02	311.87

STATEMENT 6.0—Contd.

Arunachal Pradesh District	Persons Males Females	Literacy rate (in percentage)			Growth rate (in percentage)	
		1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Dibang Valley	P	3.24	6.06	20.45	87.04	237.46
	M	6.26	10.64	30.21	69.97	183.93
	F	0.44	1.76	11.06	300.00	528.41
8. Lohit	P	6.61	8.01	21.39	21.18	167.04
	M	12.29	12.42	30.00	1.06	141.55
	F	1.20	3.58	12.62	198.33	252.51
9. Tirap	P	1.79	4.76	12.54	165.92	163.45
	M	3.32	8.20	18.91	146.99	130.61
	F	0.28	1.29	5.99	360.71	364.34

CHAPTER IX

HOW MANY OF US WORK ?

'Work' has been defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation can be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. According to this definition, the entire population has been classified into three main categories : main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

Main workers are those who had worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration. That is those who were engaged in any economically productive activity at least for 183 days or six months or more during the year. Marginal workers are those who had worked any time at all in the year preceding the date of enumeration but had not worked for the major part of the year, that is those who had worked for less than 183 days or six months. Non-workers are those who had not worked any time at all in the year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main workers have been classified into four broad industrial categories : Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household industry and Other workers for the Primary Census Abstract only. For Main workers, if they had worked for the major part of the year, that is 183 days or six months or more in any one of the four industrial categories mentioned above, that would be their main activity during the year preceding the date of enumeration. For Marginal workers who had not worked for the major part of the year or 183 days or six months or Non-workers who had not worked any time at all in the year preceding the date of enumeration, their main activity during the year cannot be any of the four industrial categories mentioned above. In their case, their main activity can be either Household duties, Students, Dependents, Retired persons or Rentiers, Beggars, Inmates of an institution like convicts in jail or old people in a home for the aged and other non-workers. There may be, however, cases when a person who normally works but had been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike etc. In his case though he had not worked for major part of the year, but would have worked but for his temporary absence. He is, therefore, treated as a worker and his main activity during the year preceding the date of enumeration would be one of the four industrial categories mentioned above.

Out of a total population of 631,839 persons as recorded in the 1981 Census in Arunachal Pradesh, the main workers form 49.61 per cent of the total population, the marginal workers, 3.02 per cent and the non-workers, 47.37 per cent. Among the main workers the proportion of the males to total population is 57.42 per cent and that of the females, 40.54 per cent. The proportion of the main workers in 1981 is lower than that of 1971. From 57.65 per cent in 1971 it decreases to 49.61 per cent in 1981. The proportion of the males decreased from 63.14 per cent in 1971 to 57.42 per cent in 1981 and that of the females from 51.28 per cent in 1971 to 40.55 per cent in 1981. The main workers in rural areas account for 50.20 per cent of the total rural population and those in urban areas, 41.14 per cent of the total urban population. The proportion of the rural marginal workers to the total rural population is 3.22 per cent and that of the urban marginal workers, 0.33 per cent. The proportion of the rural non-workers to the total rural population is 46.58 per cent and that of the urban non-workers, 58.53 per cent.

The 1971 and the 1981 censuses while tabulating the census data classify the main workers and the marginal workers into the following industrial categories

- (i) Cultivators.
- (ii) Agricultural labourers.
- (iii) Livestocks, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities.
- (iv) Mining and Quarrying.
- (v) (a) Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in household industry.
- (b) Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than household industry.
- (vi) Construction.
- (vii) Trade and Commerce.
- (viii) Transport, Storage and Communications
- (ix) Other services.

In Arunachal Pradesh, out of a total of 313,435 main workers, 71.26 per cent of them are engaged in Cultivation. The proportion of those engaged in Other services is 13.17 per cent and that in Construction 6.96 per cent. The proportion of Agricultural labourers accounts for only 2.49 per cent a little higher than the proportion of those engaged in Trade and Commerce which is 2.22 per cent.

The proportion of those engaged in Livestock, Forestry, Hunting, plantations, Orchards and Allied activities accounts for only 1.51 per cent of the total main workers and slightly lower than the proportion of those engaged in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than household industry. The proportion of those engaged in the remaining industrial categories is below 1 per cent. It is seen that the people of Arunachal Pradesh are mainly engaged in cultivation. It is interesting to note that the proportion of the female main workers engaged in Cultivation is higher than the proportion of the male main workers which is 92.69 per cent and 58.22 per cent respectively. This shows that the female works harder than the males. In other industrial categories the proportion of the male main workers is higher than the proportion of the female main workers. In other services, the proportion of the males is 19.60 per cent and that of the females, 2.60 per cent. In Construction, the proportion of the males is 10.42 per cent and that of the females, 1.29 per cent. In the remaining industrial categories the difference is narrow.

Among the marginal workers, 89.74 per cent of them is engaged in cultivation; 4.34 per cent, as agricultural labourers; 3.10 per cent in construction; and 1.26 per cent in other services. The proportion of those engaged in other industrial categories is less than 1 per cent. Among the male marginal workers the proportion of those engaged in Cultivation accounts for 75.34 per cent and that as Agricultural labourer, 4.44 per cent and in Construction 12.46 per cent. The proportion of those engaged in Other services is 3.81 per cent, in trade and commerce, 1.36 per cent and in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than in household industry, 1.09 per cent. The proportion of those engaged in the remaining categories is below 1 per cent. Among the female marginal workers, 93.70 per cent of them are engaged in Cultivation and 4.31 per cent, as Agricultural labourers. The proportion of the female marginal workers engaged in the remaining categories is below 1 per cent. As in the case of the main workers in the case of the marginal workers too, the proportion of females engaged in Cultivation is higher than that of the males. In the remaining industrial categories, however, the proportion of the males prevails over that of the females.

Non-workers are those who had not worked any time at all during the year preceding the date of enumeration. Non-workers have been classified into seven categories : Household duties, Full time Students, Dependents and Infants, Retired, Rentiers and persons of independent means; Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institution and others.

STATEMENT 6.1

Distribution of workers by sex and industrial categories in Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Categories of workers	Main workers			Marginal workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
"TOTAL"	313,435 (100.00)	194,831 (100.00)	118,604 (100.00)	19,120 (100.00)	4,125 (100.00)	14,995 (100.00)
I. Cultivators	223,358 (71.26)	113,425 (58.22)	109,933 (92.69)	17,158 (89.74)	3,108 (75.34)	14,050 (93.70)
II. Agricultural labourers	7,796 (2.49)	5,430 (2.79)	2,366 (2.00)	830 (4.34)	183 (4.44)	647 (4.31)
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities.	4,747 (1.51)	4,245 (2.18)	502 (0.42)	63 (0.33)	29 (0.70)	34 (0.23)
IV. Mining and Quarrying	50 (0.02)	49 (0.02)	1 (N)	..	..	..
V. (a) Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry.	995 (0.32)	842 (0.43)	153 (0.13)	59 (0.31)	19 (0.46)	40 (0.27)

(b) Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing, and Repairs other than Household Industry.					
VI. Construction	21,831 (6.96)	20,299 (10.42)	1,532 (1.29)	63 (0.33)	45 (1.09)
VII. Trade and Commerce	6,950 (2.22)	6,620 (3.40)	330 (0.28)	94 (0.49)	56 (1.36)
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications.	1,295 (0.41)	1,280 (0.66)	15 (0.01)	20 (0.10)	15 (0.36)
IX. Other Services	41,280 (13.17)	38,193 (19.60)	3,087 (2.60)	241 (1.26)	157 (3.87)
					-84 (0.56)

N=Negligible.

Out of a total of 299,284 non-workers as recorded in the 1981 Census in Arunachal Pradesh, 140,366 are males and 158,918 females. The total non-workers form 47.37 per cent of the total population of Arunachal Pradesh. The male non-workers form 41.37 per cent of the total male population and the female non-workers, 54.33 per cent of the total female population. The dependents and infants form the largest proportion of the total non-workers accounting for 62.99 per cent followed by full-time students, 22.29 per cent and those engaged in household duties, 13.96 per cent. The proportion of the non-workers in the remaining categories of non-workers is less than 1 per cent.

Among the male non-workers, the dependents and infants constitute the largest proportion of the male non-workers accounting for 64.70 per cent followed by full-time students, 31.76 per cent. The proportion of the male non-workers engaged in household duties accounts for only 2.43 per cent. The proportion of the male non-workers in the remaining categories is less than 1 per cent.

Among the female non-workers too, the dependents and infants form the largest proportion of the non-workers accounting for 61.49 per cent. However, unlike the male non-workers, the second largest proportion of 24.15 per cent is formed by those female non-workers engaged in household duties. The proportion of female full-time students accounts for 13.92 per cent of the total female non-workers. As in the case of male non-workers, the proportion of the female non-workers in the remaining categories is less than 1 per cent.

STATEMENT 6.2

Distribution of non-workers by sex and categories—1981

Categories	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All Non-workers	299,284	140,366	158,918
1. Full-time Students	66,704 (22.29)	44,579 (31.76)	22,125 (13.92)
2. Household Duties	41,791 (13.96)	3,414 (2.43)	38,377 (24.15)
3. Dependents & Infants	188,532 (62.99)	90,815 (64.70)	97,717 (61.49)

STATEMENT 6.2—Contd.

	1	2	3	4
4. Retired, Rentiers and persons of independent means.	706 (0.24)	460 (0.33)	246 (0.15)	
5. Beggars, Vagrants etc.	29 (0.01)	14 (0.01)	15 (0.01)	
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.	61 (0.02)	48 (0.03)	13 (0.01)	
7. Others	1,460 (0.49)	1,036 (0.74)	424 (0.27)	

As stated earlier, the proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population at Union Territory level is 49.61 per cent, 3.02 per cent and 47.37 per cent respectively. In the districts, Dibang Valley has the highest proportion of main workers, at 55.44 per cent followed by East Kameng, at 53.36 per cent. The proportions of main workers in West Kameng and Lower Subansiri exceed 50 per cent and that in Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang, Lohit and Tirap are between 45 per cent and 50 per cent. The lowest proportion of main workers is recorded in Lohit at 44.83 per cent.

The highest proportion of marginal workers is recorded in Upper Subansiri, at 4.51 per cent. The proportions of marginal workers in Tirap, East Siang and Dibang Valley exceed 4 per cent, in Lohit it exceeds 3 per cent but less than 4 per cent, in East Kameng and Lower Subansiri, they are between 2 per cent and 3 per cent, in West Kameng, it is between 1 per cent and 2 per cent and in West Siang, it is less than 1 per cent and is the lowest among the districts.

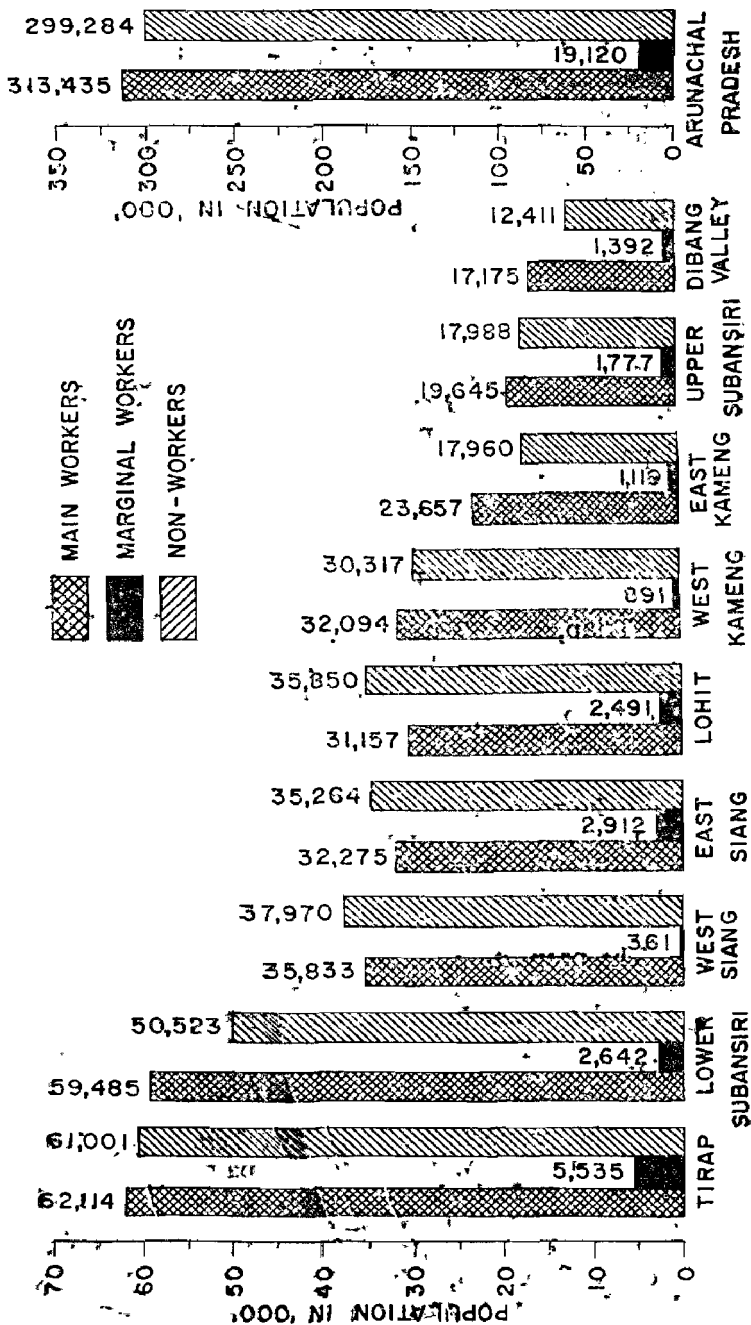
At 51.58 per cent, Lohit accounts for the highest proportion of non-workers closely followed by West Siang, at 51.20 per cent and East Siang, at 50.06 per cent. In the remaining districts the proportions of non-workers are between 40 per cent and 50 per cent. The lowest proportion, at 40.07 per cent is recorded in Dibang Valley. Dibang Valley which has the highest proportion of main-workers naturally has the lowest proportion of non-workers.

Distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the districts, 1981

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In the districts the highest proportion of main workers to total main workers engaged in cultivation is recorded in Upper Subansiri, at 83.60 per cent followed by East Kameng, at 81.65 per cent. The proportions of main workers engaged in cultivation in Lower Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang and Tirap are between 70 per cent and 80 per cent, in West Kameng and Lohit, they are between 60 per cent and 70 per cent and in Dibang Valley, it is only 47.47 per cent and is the lowest in the districts.

The highest proportion of main workers who are engaging as agricultural labourers is recorded in Dibang Valley, at 13.06 per cent followed by East Siang, at 5.31 per cent and Lohit, at 2.73 per cent. In West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, West Siang and Tirap, they are between 1 per cent and 2 per cent and in East Kameng and Upper Subansiri they are below 1 per cent. At 0.45 per cent, Upper Subansiri has the lowest proportion of main workers engaged as agricultural labourers.

The highest proportion of main workers engaged in livestock, forestry etc. is recorded in West Kameng, at 3.68 per cent followed by Tirap, at 2.27 per cent. In East Kameng, Dibang Valley and Lohit it is between 1 per cent and 2 per cent and in Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang, it is below 1 per cent. At 0.16 per cent, Upper Subansiri has the lowest proportion of main workers engaged in livestock, forestry etc.

The proportion of main workers engaged in mining and quarrying is recorded only in West Kameng, East Siang and Tirap and it ranges from 0.01 per cent in West Kameng to 0.11 per cent in East Siang.

The proportion of main workers engaging in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry, though recorded in all the districts, it forms a negligible proportion ranging from 0.06 per cent in East Kameng to 0.64 per cent in West Siang.

The proportion of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than in household industry is the highest in Lohit, at 4.72 per cent followed by Tirap, at 2.28 per cent. In West Kameng, East Siang and Dibang Valley they are between 1 per cent and 2 per cent and in East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri and West Siang, they are less than 1 per cent.

The proportions of main workers engaged in construction are rather high and are uniform in all the districts. The highest proportion is recorded in West Kameng, at 13.40 per cent and the lowest, in Upper Subansiri, at 2.36 per cent. In the remaining districts they range from 4.90 per cent in West Siang to 8.58 per cent in Dibang Valley.

The proportion of those engaged in trade and commerce is the highest in Dibang Valley, at 4.16 per cent and the lowest in Upper Subansiri, at 1.18 per cent. The proportions in West Kameng and Lohit exceed 3 per cent, in East Siang it is between 2 per cent and 3 per cent and in the remaining districts they are below 2 per cent.

The proportions of main workers engaged in transport, storage and communication form a negligible proportion in all the districts. In no district they exceed 1 per cent.

The proportion of main workers engaged in other services is second only to the proportion of those engaged in cultivation in all the districts. In Arunachal Pradesh, after cultivation other services seem to be the main occupation of the people. The highest proportion is recorded in Dibang Valley, at 22.11 per cent followed by Lohit, at 20.25 per cent and the lowest in East Kameng, at 7.12 per cent. The proportions in West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang are between 10 per cent and 20 per cent and in Tirap, it is 9.04 per cent.

As is the case with main workers, the majority of the marginal workers too are engaged in cultivation in all the districts. The highest proportion of the marginal workers engaged in cultivation is recorded in Tirap, at 95.30 per cent and the lowest in Dibang Valley, at 71.77 per cent. The proportions of the marginal workers engaged in Cultivation in Lohit and Upper Subansiri and Lower Subansiri exceed 90 per cent. In East Kameng, West Kameng and East Siang, they are between 80 per cent and 90 per cent and in West Siang it is below 80 per cent.

The highest proportion of marginal workers engaged as agricultural labourers is recorded in East Siang, at 14.22 per cent and the lowest in West Kameng, at 1.34 per cent. In West Siang it exceeds 5 per cent but less than 6 per cent, in Lower Subansiri and Dibang Valley they exceed 3 per cent but less than 4 per cent, in Upper Subansiri and Tirap they exceed 2 per cent but less than 3 per cent and in the remaining three districts they exceed 1 per cent but less than 2 per cent.

STATEMENT 6.4

Percentage of main workers in different industrial categories to total main workers in the districts, 1981

Arunachal Pradesh/District	Percentage of main workers in each category of total workers								
	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII IX
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10) (11)
Arunachal Pradesh	71.26	2.49	1.51	0.02	0.32	1.64	6.96	2.22	0.41 13.17
1. West Kameng	57.71	1.90	3.68	0.01	0.48	1.82	13.40	3.20	0.53 12.27
2. East Kameng	81.65	0.84	1.06	..	0.06	0.38	7.48	0.30	0.11 7.12
3. Lower Subansiri	73.81	1.03	0.94	..	0.31	0.92	6.67	1.98	0.36 13.98
4. Upper Subansiri	83.60	0.45	0.16	..	0.12	0.52	2.36	1.18	0.13 11.48
5. West Siang	78.02	1.29	0.52	..	0.64	0.73	4.90	1.95	0.34 11.61
6. East Siang	70.87	5.31	0.57	0.11	0.54	1.07	7.66	2.35	0.35 11.17
7. Dibang Valley	47.47	13.06	1.93	..	0.23	1.83	8.58	4.16	0.63 22.16
8. Lohit	59.63	2.73	1.96	..	0.32	4.52	6.16	3.41	0.82 20.25
9. Tirap	76.68	1.64	2.27	0.02	0.12	2.28	5.97	1.57	0.41 9.04

Except in West Siang and West Kameng where the proportions of the marginal workers engaged in livestock, forestry etc. are recorded, at 4.40 per cent and 3.70 per cent respectively, in the remaining seven districts they are less than 1 per cent.

In no districts are the marginal workers engaged in mining and Quarrying recorded. Those marginal workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry, though recorded in all the districts, their proportions in all the districts except West Siang are less than 1 per cent. In West Siang it is 1.37 per cent.

The proportions of marginal workers engaged in manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry are less than 1 per cent in seven districts. In West Siang it is 4.40 per cent and West Kameng, 1.90 per cent.

The proportion of marginal workers engaging in construction is a bit high. It is as high as 22.20 per cent in Dibang Valley, 7.24 per cent in East Kameng and 3.14 per cent in West Kameng. In Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri and West Siang they are less than 2 per cent. In East Siang, Lohit and Tirap they are less than 1 per cent.

Except in West Siang where the proportion of marginal workers engaged in trade and commerce is recorded, at 3.57 per cent, in the eight remaining districts they are below 1 per cent.

The marginal workers engaged in transport, storage and communication are recorded only in West Kameng, Upper Subansiri, East Siang and Tirap. Their proportions are, however, below 1 per cent.

The proportion of those engaged in other services is recorded as the highest in West Siang, at 4.67 per cent. In West Kameng and Lohit they are above 2 per cent but below 3 per cent. In East Kameng, Upper Subansiri and Dibang Valley, they are above 1 per cent but below 2 per cent and in Lower Subansiri, East Siang and Tirap, they are below 1 per cent.

Looking at the composition of workers and non-workers by age and sex, it is seen that in Arunachal Pradesh more than 50 per cent of the male and female population starts working full-time when they are in the age-group 15-19. In case of the male population, the proportions of those working full-time exceed 50 per cent in the

STATEMENT 6.5
 Percentage of marginal workers in different industrial categories to
 total marginal workers in the districts, 1981

Union Territory/ District	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	89.74	4.34	0.33	..	0.31	0.33	3.10	0.49	0.10	1.26	..	..	..
1. West Kameng	100.00	85.63	1.34	3.70	..	0.78	1.90	3.14	0.90	0.56	2.24	..	..	..
2. East Kameng	100.00	88.56	1.52	0.27	..	0.18	0.80	7.24	0.36	..	1.07	..	..	..
3. Lower Subansiri	100.00	91.18	3.90	0.07	..	0.72	0.23	1.82	0.38	..	0.87	..	..	..
4. Upper Subansiri	100.00	93.19	2.64	0.17	..	0.11	0.17	1.01	0.45	0.68	1.58	..	..	..
5. West Siang	100.00	74.45	5.77	1.37	..	4.40	1.37	4.40	3.57	..	4.67	..	..	..
6. East Siang	100.00	83.59	14.22	..	..	0.21	0.10	0.96	0.34	0.03	0.55	..	..	..
7. Dibang Valley	100.00	71.77	3.30	0.43	..	0.21	0.22	22.20	0.72	..	1.15	..	..	..
8. Lohit	100.00	93.98	1.89	0.04	..	0.08	0.08	0.92	0.20	..	2.73	..	..	..
9. Tirap	100.00	95.30	2.22	0.18	..	0.04	0.27	0.74	0.47	0.04	0.74	..	..	..

age-group 20-24 and 90 per cent in age-groups 25-29 to 50-59. In the age-group 60+, it goes down to 72.56 per cent. Even in the age-group of 60+, more than 70 per cent of the male population works full time.

In case of the female population, the proportion of those working full-time exceeds 60 per cent in the age-group 20-24 and 70 per cent in the age-groups 35-39 to 50-59. In the 60+ age-group, it goes down to 42.16 per cent. The highest proportion of the male main workers is in the age-group 35-39 and that of the female in the age-group 40-49. In the age-groups 0-14 and 15-19, the proportions of the female main workers are higher than that of the male. In the age-groups from 20-24 to 60+, however, the proportions of the male main workers are higher than that of the female.

Whereas the proportions of the main workers in various age groups seem to have some relation with a particular age-group, the proportions of the marginal workers have no relation with a particular age-group. The highest proportion of male marginal workers is in the age-group of 15-19 followed by that in the age-groups 60+ and 20-24. The highest proportion of female marginal workers is in the age-group 50-59 followed by that in the age-group 30-34. In the age-groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49 they are more or less the same between 7 per cent and 8 per cent and in the age-group 60+, the proportion goes down to a little over 6 per cent. Unlike the main workers, the proportions of the female marginal workers are higher than that of the male in all the age-groups.

Among the non-workers, the highest proportion of them in both sexes is in the age-group 0-14. In this age-group, the proportion of non-workers is more than 90 per cent. In the age-group 60+, the proportion of female non-workers exceeds 50 per cent and that of the male 25 per cent. The proportion of male non-workers in the age-group 15-19 exceeds 40 per cent and that of the female, 30 per cent in the same age-group and in the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29. In the age-groups 0-14 and 15-19, the proportion of the male non-workers is higher than that of the female and in the age-groups from 20-24 to 60+, it is the other way about.

By and large, quite a good proportion of the female population of Arunachal Pradesh does not participate in any economically productive activity. It may be due to the fact that they are engaged in household duties. More than 70 per cent of the male population in the age-group 60+ work while more than 50 per cent of the female population in that age-group does not work.

STATEMENT 6.6

Percentage distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by age-group and sex in Arunachal Pradesh, 1981.

Age-groups	Main workers		Marginal workers		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Ages	57.42	40.54	1.21	5.13	41.37	54.33
0-14	5.19	6.88	0.95	1.45	93.86	91.67
15-19	55.77	57.68	3.37	7.69	40.86	34.63
20-24	88.17	60.23	2.06	7.22	9.77	32.55
25-29	96.02	61.88	1.09	7.94	2.89	30.18
30-34	97.96	67.69	0.61	8.06	1.43	24.25
35-39	98.31	72.80	0.56	7.80	1.13	19.40
40-49	98.17	77.20	0.54	7.82	1.29	14.98
50-59	95.71	71.02	0.80	9.16	3.49	19.82
60+	72.56	42.16	2.35	6.20	25.09	51.64

In Arunachal Pradesh, out of a total of 2,919 Scheduled Castes, 1,246 are main workers, 89 are marginal workers and 1,584 are non-workers. Among the main workers, 1,168 are males and 78 are females. Among the marginal workers, 18 are males and 71 are females. Among the non-workers, 647 are males and 937 are females. Out of 1,246 main workers, 803 are rural and 443 are urban. Out of 89 marginal workers, 85 are rural and 4 are urban and out of 1,584 non-workers, 1,052 are rural and 532 are urban. The male main workers and marginal workers is more than the female but the female non-workers is more than the male. The rural main workers, marginal workers and non-workers is more than the urban.

In the districts, the highest number of main workers is recorded in Lohit, at 317 persons and the lowest, in Upper Subansiri, at 16 persons. The highest and the number of male main workers too is recorded in these two districts. The highest number of female main workers is recorded in Lower Subansiri, at 23 and the lowest, in West Siang, at 3. No female main workers is, however, recorded in Upper Subansiri. In all the districts the number of male main workers is higher than the number of the female.

Among the marginal workers, the highest number of them is recorded in Lohit, at 60 and the lowest in West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, at 1 only. No marginal worker is, however, recorded in Upper Subansiri. The male marginal workers are recorded only in West Siang, Dibang Valley and Tirap, at 2, 14 and 2 respectively. The female marginal workers are recorded in all the districts except Upper Subansiri and Tirap. The highest number of them is recorded in Lohit, at 60. In the remaining districts their numbers range from 1 to 5.

Among the non-workers, the highest number of them is recorded in Lohit, at 533 persons and the lowest, in Upper Subansiri, at 32 persons. The highest and the lowest number of both male and female non-workers are also recorded in these districts. The number of the female non-workers is higher than the number of male non-workers in all the districts.

Classifying the Scheduled Castes main workers by sex and four industrial categories, it is seen that the number of Scheduled Caste main workers engaged in cultivation is 173, of which 156 are males and 17 are females. In the districts, the highest number of main workers engaged in cultivation is recorded in Lohit, at 134. In Dibang Valley and East Siang, the number of Scheduled Caste cultivators is 18 and 13 respectively and in the remaining districts where they are recorded, their numbers range from 1 to 3.

The number of those engaged as Agricultural labourers is 21, out of which 18 are males and 3 are females. The numbers in the districts where they are recorded range from 1 to 8. The numbers of males too range from 1 to 8 and that of the females are 1 each in a district where they are recorded.

The number of those engaged in household industry is 22, all males. In the districts where they are recorded, their numbers range from 1 to 9.

The majority of the Scheduled Caste main workers are engaged in other works. Their number is 1,030 persons of whom 972 are males and 58 are females. In the districts, the highest number of both by total and sex is recorded in Lower Subansiri, at 279 and the lowest in Upper Subansiri, at 15. In all the districts, the numbers of males engaged in other works are higher than those of the females.

Out of a total Scheduled Tribe population of 441,167 persons, 222,337 are main workers, 13,523 are marginal workers and 205,307 are non-workers. Out of a total of 222,337 main workers, 116,300 are males and 106,037 are females. Out of a total of 13,523 marginal workers, 2,912 are males and 10,611 are

STATEMENT 6.8

Distribution of Scheduled Castes main workers by sex and by four industrial categories in the districts, 1981

Arunachal Pradesh/District	Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry			Other Workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Arunachal Pradesh	173	156	17	21	18	3	22	22	..	1,030	972	38
1. West Kameng	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	83	8
2. East Kameng	3	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	64	62	2
3. Lower Subansiri	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	279	256	23
4. Upper Subansiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	15	15	..
5. West Siang	1	1	..	1	..	1	9	9	..	162	160	2
6. East Siang	13	10	3	8	8	..	..	..	..	85	83	2
7. Dibang Valley	18	14	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	57	52	5
8. Lohit	134	127	7	4	4	..	3	3	..	176	163	13
9. Tirap	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	3	..	101	98	3

1 P=Persons, M=Males, F=Females,

females and out of a total of 205,307 non-workers, 100,834 are males and 104,473 are females. In rural areas, the number of main workers is 219,348 and in urban areas, 2,987. The number of the rural marginal workers is 13,475 and that of the urban 48. The number of the rural non-workers is 198,287 and that of the urban 7,020. While the number of the male main workers is more than the number of female workers, the number of male marginal workers is less than the number of the female marginal workers. Among the non-workers too, the number of the male is less than the number of the females. The number of rural main workers, marginal workers and non-workers is more than the number of urban main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The Scheduled Tribes main workers, marginal workers and non-workers form 70.93%, 70.73% and 68.60% respectively of the total main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The Scheduled Tribes male main workers, marginal workers and non-workers form 59.69%, 70.59% and 71.84% respectively of the total male main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The Scheduled Tribes female main workers, marginal workers and non-workers form 89.40%, 70.77% and 65.74% respectively of the total female main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The rural Scheduled Tribes main workers, marginal workers and non-workers form 74.01%, 70.99% and 72.10% respectively of the total rural main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The urban Scheduled Tribes main workers, marginal workers and non-workers form 17.54%, 34.78% and 28.95% respectively of the total urban main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

STATEMENT 6.9

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Persons / Males / Females	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Persons	222,337 70.93%	13,523 (70.73%)	205,307 68.60%
Males	16,300 (59.69%)	2,912 (70.59%)	100,834 (71.84%)
Females	106,037 (89.40%)	10,611 (70.77%)	104,473 (65.74%)

STATEMENT 7·0

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by area in Arunachal Pradesh, 1981

Total/Rural/Urban	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	222,337 (70·93 %)	13,523 (70·73 %)	205,307 (68·60 %)
Rural	219,348 (74·01 %)	13,475 (70·99 %)	198,287 (72·10 %)
Urban	2,989 (17·54 %)	48 (34·78 %)	7,020 (28·95 %)

The Scheduled Tribes main workers constitute only 50·40 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population in Arunachal Pradesh. The marginal workers form 3·06 per cent and the non-workers, 46·54 per cent. Among the main workers and marginal workers, the proportion of the males is higher than that of the females but among the non-workers it is just the reverse.

In the districts, the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe main workers is recorded in East Kameng, at 56·67 per cent and the lowest in Lohit, at 44·63 per cent. In West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Dibang Valley and Tirap, the proportions of the Scheduled Tribes main workers exceed 50 per cent and in Upper Subansiri, West Siang and East Siang, they are below 50 per cent. The highest proportion of the Scheduled Tribe male main workers is recorded in East Kameng, at 60·90 per cent and the lowest in East Siang, at 48·70 per cent. The proportions of the male main workers in West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Dibang Valley, Lohit and Tirap are between 50 and 60 per cent. In the remaining districts, they are between 45 per cent and 50 per cent. The highest proportion of Female Main workers is recorded in Dibang Valley, at 52·84 per cent and the lowest in Lohit, at 37·89 per cent. The districts with more than 50 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of main workers are East Kameng and Lower Subansiri and with less than 50 per cent but more than 40 per cent are West Kameng, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang and Tirap. Except Dibang valley the proportion of the male main workers is higher than that of the female.

The proportion of Scheduled Tribe marginal workers is small. The highest being 5.24 per cent in East Siang and the lowest, 0.50 per cent in West Siang. In Upper Subansiri, Dibang Valley and Lohit, they are between 4 per cent and 5 per cent in West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri and Tirap, between 1 per cent and 3 per cent. The highest proportion of the male marginal workers is recorded in Dibang Valley, at 3.89 per cent and the lowest in West Siang at 0.30 per cent. The highest proportion of the female marginal workers is recorded in Lohit, at 8.80 per cent and the lowest in West Siang at 0.69 per cent. The proportions of the female marginal workers are higher than those of the male in all the districts.

The proportions of the non-workers exceed 50 per cent, only in West Siang and Lohit. In the remaining seven districts they are between 40 and 50 per cent. The proportions of the male non-workers exceed 50 per cent only in West Siang. In West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, East Siang, Dibang Valley, Lohit and Tirap, they are between 40 per cent and 50 per cent and in East Kameng, below 40 per cent. The proportions of the female non-workers exceed 50 per cent in Lohit, West Siang and East Siang. In the remaining six districts, they are between 40 per cent and 50 per cent. The proportions of the male non-workers are higher than those of the male only in West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri and Dibang Valley. In the remaining five districts it is just the other way about.

Like the general population, the majority of the Scheduled Tribe main workers of Arunachal Pradesh are cultivators. The Scheduled Tribe cultivators form 91.40 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe main workers. The male cultivators form 85.74 per cent of the male main workers and the females, 97.59 per cent of the female main workers. The proportions of Scheduled Tribe main workers engaged as agricultural labourers and in Household industry are less than 1 per cent. The proportion of those engaged in other works is 7.77 per cent. The proportion of the male is 13.40 per cent and that of the female 1.60 per cent. The proportion of the female Scheduled Tribes engaged in cultivation is more than that of the male.

In the districts, except West Kameng, the proportion of the Scheduled Tribe main workers engaged in cultivation is more than 90 per cent; the highest being 94.12 per cent in Lohit. In West Kameng, it is 80.23 per cent and is the lowest. The proportion of the male cultivators is the highest in Lohit, at 91.03 per cent, and

STATEMENT 7.1

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total Scheduled Tribes population by sex in the districts, 1981

Arunachal Pradesh/ District	Main workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Arunachal Pradesh .	50.40	52.85	47.95	3.06	1.32	4.80	46.54	45.83	47.25
1. West Kameng .	52.13	56.20	48.08	1.88	0.83	2.93	45.99	42.97	48.99
2. East Kameng .	56.67	60.90	50.57	2.89	1.15	4.59	41.44	37.95	48.84
3. Lower Subansiri .	53.22	53.75	52.70	2.75	0.80	4.68	44.03	45.45	42.62
4. Upper Subansiri .	49.00	49.56	48.47	4.89	3.43	6.28	46.11	47.01	45.25
5. West Siang .	48.21	48.97	47.48	0.50	0.30	0.69	51.29	50.73	51.83
6. East Siang .	44.88	48.70	41.02	5.24	2.30	8.21	49.88	49.00	50.77
7. Dibang Valley .	52.25	51.64	52.84	4.91	3.89	5.88	42.84	44.47	41.28
8. Lohit .	44.63	51.23	37.89	4.94	1.16	8.80	50.43	47.61	53.31
9. Tirap .	51.60	54.35	48.76	2.86	1.07	4.71	45.54	44.58	46.53

the lowest in West Kameng at 72·18 per cent. In the remaining seven districts, they are between 85 and 90 per cent. The proportions of the female cultivators, however, exceed 95 per cent in all the districts except West Kameng where it is 91·08 per cent.

The proportions of those engaged as agricultural labourers and in household industry are below 1 per cent in all the district except West Kameng district, where agricultural labourers form 2·05 per cent. The proportion of those engaged in other works is the highest in West Kameng, at 16·71 per cent and the lowest in Lohit, at 5·35 per cent. In the remaining seven districts, the proportions of those engaged in other works are between 6 and 8 per cent. The highest proportion of the males engaged in other works is recorded in West Kameng, at 25·44 per cent and the lowest, in Lohit, at 8·17 per cent. In the remaining districts, the proportions of the males engaging in other works are between 9 and 14 per cent. West Kameng is the only district where the proportion of the females engaged in other works is as high as 6·60 per cent. In five districts they are below 2 per cent and in three districts below 1 per cent.

STATEMENT 7.2

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribe main workers by industrial categories and sex in the district, 1981

Union Territory/ District	Total main workers (I-IX)			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural labourers(II)			Household industry/Manufacturing Processing, Servicing, & Repairs v(a)						Other Workers III, IV, V (b), VI to IX		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1. West Kameng.	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.40	85.74	97.59	0.72	0.73	0.71	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.10	7.77	13.40	1.60
2. East Kameng.	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.93	72.18	91.08	2.05	1.94	2.17	0.31	0.44	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	16.71	25.44	6.60
3. Lower Subansiri	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.91	85.93	97.93	0.59	0.57	0.62	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	7.35	13.40	1.25
4. Upper Subansiri	100.00	100.00	100.00	92.71	86.33	98.93	0.37	0.56	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	6.90	13.10	0.86
5. West Siang	100.00	100.00	100.00	92.40	86.57	98.33	0.71	0.86	0.54	0.17	0.13	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.22	6.72	12.44	0.91
6. East Siang	100.00	100.00	100.00	93.30	89.16	98.28	0.59	0.85	0.27	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.06	6.00	9.84	1.39
7. Dibang Valley	100.00	100.00	100.00	93.58	88.13	98.69	0.30	0.45	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	6.07	11.37	1.09
8. Lohit	100.00	100.00	100.00	94.12	91.03	98.39	0.46	0.68	0.16	0.07	0.12	..	..	0.12	..	5.35	8.17	1.45
9. Tirap	100.00	100.00	100.00	92.06	86.45	98.48	0.53	0.29	0.81	0.05	0.07	-0.02	-0.02	0.07	-0.02	7.36	13.19	0.69

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Fertility is the number of live births produced by fecund female population. It is the most important aspect in the field of Population Studies. The natural growth of a population entirely depends on fertility. Recent high growth of population in various developing countries of the world is the result of high fertility of their fecund female population and reduction in the death rate on account of advance of medical sciences and improved condition in the life and health of the people. Therefore, a population with a high birth rate and low death rate has a high natural growth rate and a population with a low birth rate and a high death rate has a negative natural growth rate.

Fertility is governed by marriage. No marriage, no fertility. Sociologically, marriage is taken to be a permanent sexual union between a male and a female. Demographically, it is viewed as a legal contract which is initiated by signing of an agreement and documents before witnesses and concluded by death or legal divorce. In census, the demographic definition is usually followed.

However, conclusion of marriage by separation is also taken into consideration in census but not consensual unions. Ever married women can be either currently married women or widows or divorcees or those separated from their husbands for one reason or another. Currently married women are those whose marriages subsist at the time of enumeration. Though marriage is the principal factor governing fertility, fecundity of a woman is not less important. Married women cannot produce children unless they are fecund. Fecundity is, therefore, the ability of a woman to conceive. It is related to the age and health of the married partner and to their potential sterility.

In the 1981 Census, a question about the number of children born alive by ever-married woman is asked of each of them and a question whether any child was born during the last year preceding the date of enumeration is asked of each currently married woman through the sample individual slip which is canvassed *in toto* in Arunachal Pradesh. On the answers given to these two questions, the fertility of the women are measured by various indices. The indices of fertility are many. But in this chapter we will discuss on seven of them only.

The first index of fertility in our discussion is the "age specific fertility rate". It is the average number of children born alive per 1000 women of any particular age-group during the last year preceding the date of enumeration. The women are usually classified into seven age-groups of 15—19 to 45—49. Through the "age specific fertility rate" we can know the age-group of the women having the highest fertility rate. In Arunachal Pradesh, the women in the age-group 25—29 have the highest age specific fertility rate. The age specific fertility rate of the women sharply increases in the higher successive age-groups after it reaches its peak in the age-group 25—29. The fertility rate of the women in the age-group 15—19 is higher than that of the women in the age-group 45—49. Classifying the women by rural and urban; it is seen that the age specific fertility rate of the urban women in the groups 15—19 and 20—24 is higher than that of the rural women of the corresponding age-groups. In the higher age-groups from 25—29 to 45—49, the age specific fertility rate of the rural women is, however, higher than that of the urban women. For rural, the women in the age-group 25—29 have the highest age specific fertility rate and for urban, the women in the age-group 20—24. While the age specific fertility rate of the rural women in the age-group 15—19 is higher than that of the rural women in the age-group 45—49, the age specific fertility rate of the urban women in the age group 15—19 is higher than that of the urban women in the age groups 35—39 to 45—49. For both rural and urban, the trend is for the age specific fertility rate to sharply increase in the higher successive age-groups after reaching its peak in the age-groups 25—29 and 20—24 respectively

STATEMENT 7.3
Age specific fertility rate, 1981

Age-group	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15—19	54.7	51.8	92.1
20—24	177.2	174.5	207.8
25—29	201.8	202.5	192.2
30—34	174.4	177.7	120.5
35—39	134.4	137.3	74.8
40—44	85.6	87.3	33.7
45—49	48.1	48.9	16.7

The second index of fertility in our discussion is the "age-specific marital fertility rate". It is the average number of children born alive per 1000 married women of a particular age-group that is 15—19 to 45—49 during the last year preceding the date of enumeration. The "age specific marital fertility rate" of the married women is usually higher than the "age specific fertility rate" of the women. In this case too, the married women in the age-group 20—24 have the highest fertility rate. From its peak in the age-group 20—24, the "age specific marital fertility rate" came down sharply in the higher successive age-groups. By rural and urban, the "age specific marital fertility rate" of the urban married women in the age-groups 15—19 and 20—24 is higher than that of the rural married women of the corresponding age-groups. In the age-groups 25—29 to 45—49, however, the age specific marital fertility of the rural married women is higher than that of the urban married women of the corresponding age-group. For both rural and urban, the highest age specific marital fertility rate of the married women is in the age group 20—24. From its peak in this age-group, the age specific marital fertility rate for both rural and urban comes down sharply as age increases. Whereas the "age specific marital fertility rate" of the married women and the rural married women in the age-group 15—19 is higher than that of the married women and the rural married women in the age-groups 35—39 to 45—49, the "age specific marital fertility" of the urban married women in the age-groups 15—19 is higher than that of the urban married women in the age-groups 25—29 to 45—49.

STATEMENT 7.4

Age specific marital fertility rate, 1981

Age-group	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15—19	185.2	179.5	241.3
20—24	242.1	241.7	245.7
25—29	225.6	227.4	204.2
30—34	186.9	190.7	125.1
35—39	144.1	147.4	78.6
40—44	95.9	98.0	36.6
45—49	57.1	58.1	19.5

The third and fourth indices of fertility is "Total fertility rate" and "General fertility rate". The former is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her life time if during her child bearing age she were to bear children at each age in according with prevailing age specific fertility rate. The latter is the number of live births in a year per 1000 women in age-group 15—49 during the last year preceding the date of enumeration.

The total fertility rate of a woman in Arunachal Pradesh is 4.4. The total fertility rate of a rural woman is also 4.4 and that of an urban woman, 4.2. The general fertility rate per 1000 women in Arunachal Pradesh is 132.3. The general fertility rate per 1000 rural women is 132.0 and that of per 1000 urban women, 137.0.

STATEMENT 7.5

Total fertility rate and general fertility rate, 1981

Total fertility rate/General fertility rate	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total fertility rate	4.4	4.4	4.2
General fertility rate	132.3	132.0	137.0

The fifth and sixth indices of fertility are the "total marital fertility rate" and the "general marital fertility rate". The former is the total number of children that would have been born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility been applicable for the entire reproductive period and the latter is the total number of children born alive during the year per 1000 married women of child bearing ages.

In Arunachal Pradesh, the total marital fertility rate is slightly higher than the total fertility rate. It is 5.7 per married woman. In rural areas it is 5.7 per married woman and in urban areas, 4.8 per married woman. The general marital fertility rate too is higher than the general fertility rate. It is 173.3 per 1000 married women. In rural areas it is 173.4 per 1000 married women and in urban areas, 171.6 per 1000 married women.

STATEMENT 7.6

Total marital fertility rate and general marital fertility rate, 1981

Total marital fertility rate/General marital fertility rate	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total Marital Fertility rate . . .	5.7	5.7	4.8
General Marital Fertility rate . . .	173.3	173.4	171.6

The last index of fertility in our discussion is parity. Parity is the number of children previously born alive to a woman as on 1-3-81, the reference date of the 1981 Census. For calculation of average parity, that is the average number of children a woman previously born, the married women are grouped in 5 years age-groups of 15—19 to 50+. In Arunachal Pradesh, the average number of children previously born to a woman in the 15—19 age-group is 0.6. The average number of children born by a woman in the successive ascending age groups gets increasing with the increase in age till it reaches a peak of 4.8 per woman in the age-group 45—49. In the age-groups 50+, it comes down to 4.5 per woman.

STATEMENT 7.7

Parity by age groups, 1981

Age groups	Total ever married women	Total children ever born alive	Average child-per woman
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15—19	7,607	4,194	0.6
20—24	18,317	25,589	1.4
25—29	22,883	57,404	2.5
30—34	19,413	69,285	3.6
35—39	17,904	77,025	4.3
40—44	15,469	42,730	4.7
45—49	11,974	57,919	4.8
50+	28,971	130,557	4.5

Analysing the fertility indices of the married women by five religions, it is noticed that the Buddhist married women have the highest age specific marital fertility rates in all the age groups except in the age-groups 15—19 and 45—49 where the Muslim married women have the highest age specific marital fertility rate. For all religions, the women in the age-groups 20—24 have the highest age specific marital fertility rate. Among the Hindus, the Christians, the Buddhists and Others, the married women in the age-groups 25—29 have the second highest age specific marital fertility rate but among the Muslims it is the married women in the age-group 15—19. Among the Hindus; the Christians, the Buddhists and Others, the married women in the age-group 45—49 have the lowest age specific marital fertility rate but among the Muslims it is the married women in the age-group 35—39.

STATEMENT 7.8

Age specific marital fertility rate by religions, 1981

Age groups	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15—19 . .	221.6	240.4	193.2	231.4	151.1
20—24 . .	249.1	254.1	246.1	290.0	221.8
25—29 . .	229.5	170.1	215.0	270.5	212.6
30—34 . .	171.4	163.3	174.0	239.7	179.2
35—39 . .	136.9	59.7	128.7	187.0	140.5
40—44 . .	92.3	64.5	105.8	131.1	94.2
45—49 . .	57.4	95.2	36.0	63.0	58.0

The total marital fertility rate of a Buddhist married woman is the highest and that of a Muslim married woman, the lowest. The general marital fertility rate too is the highest among Buddhist married women but the lowest among the married woman professing "Other religions".

STATEMENT 7.9

Total marital fertility rate and general marital fertility rate by religions, 1981

Religions	Total Marital Fertility rate	General Marital Fertility rate
(1)	(2)	(3)
Hindus	5.8	190.0
Muslims	5.2	184.3
Christians	5.5	174.0
Buddhists	7.1	213.9
Others	5.3	155.5

The Buddhist women too have the highest average parity and the Muslim women, the lowest. The average parity of the Christian women and the women professing "Other religions" is the same.

STATEMENT 8.0

Parity by religions, 1981

Religions	Total number of ever married women	Total number of children ever born alive	Average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hindus	33,978	107,980	3.2
Muslims	753	2,111	2.8
Christians	5,856	20,563	3.5
Buddhists	18,860	75,325	4.0
Others	74,436	259,264	3.4

Among the Scheduled Caste women and the Scheduled Tribe women, the age specific marital fertility rate of the former is higher in all the age-groups except in age-groups 20—24 and 40—44 where the age specific marital fertility rate of the latter is higher. The age specific marital fertility rate of the Scheduled Caste women is the highest in the age-group 25—29. Among the Scheduled

Caste women, the age specific marital fertility rate of the rural women is higher than those of the urban women in all the age-groups. In fact, no child was born to any urban Scheduled Caste woman in the 40—44 and 45—49 age-groups during the last year preceding the date of enumeration. Among the Scheduled Tribe women, the trend is somewhat different. The age specific marital fertility rate of the rural Scheduled Tribe women is higher than that of the urban Scheduled Tribe women in the age-groups 30—34 to 45—49 only. In the age-groups 15—19 to 25—29, the age specific marital fertility rate of the urban Scheduled Tribe women is higher than that of the rural Scheduled Tribe women.

STATEMENT 8.1

Age specific marital fertility rates among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, 1981

Age groups	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15—19 .	267.9	342.9	142.9	165.7	161.0	261.8
20—24 .	222.2	291.1	106.4	232.5	231.1	267.6
25—29 .	327.6	391.9	214.3	224.3	224.0	233.3
30—34 .	253.3	320.0	120.0	188.8	189.7	142.3
35—39 .	189.2	260.9	71.4	147.5	147.5	146.6
40—44 .	90.9	117.6	..	99.4	98.9	55.6
45—49	58.8	83.3	..	58.6	59.0	14.7

The total marital fertility rate of a Scheduled Caste married woman by total and urban is higher than that of a Scheduled Tribe married woman. By urban, however, the total marital fertility of a Scheduled Tribe married woman is higher than that of a Scheduled Caste married woman. Whereas there are differences in the total marital fertility rate of a Scheduled Caste married woman by total, rural and urban, the total marital fertility rate of a Scheduled Tribe married woman by total, rural and urban is the same.

The general marital fertility of the Scheduled Caste married woman by total and rural is higher than that of the Scheduled Tribe woman. By urban, however, the trend is the other way about.

STATEMENT 8-2

Total marital fertility rate and general marital fertility rate among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	Total marital fertility rate			General marital fertility rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Scheduled Castes	7.0	9.0	3.3	245.0	310.3	132.1
Scheduled Tribes	5.6	5.6	5.6	164.8	164.0	200.1

The highest average parity of the Scheduled Caste women, at 5.8, is in the age-group 40—44 and that of the Scheduled Tribe women, at 4.7 in the age-group 45—49.

STATEMENT 8-3

Parity among the Scheduled Castes by age-groups

Age-groups	Total ever married women	Total children ever born alive	Average parity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15—19	57	36	0.6
20—24	126	221	1.8
25—29	116	354	3.1
30—34	75	326	4.3
35—39	39	168	4.3
40—44	23	133	5.8
45—49	20	84	4.2
50+	47	204	4.3

STATEMENT 8-4

Parity among the Scheduled Tribes by age-groups

Age-groups	Total ever married women	Total children ever born alive	Average parity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15—19	5,050	2,459	0.5
20—24	11,323	14,746	3.0
25—29	15,134	36,635	2.4
30—34	14,369	50,073	3.5
35—39	14,438	60,951	4.2
40—44	13,147	60,379	4.6
45—49	10,504	49,475	4.7
50+	25,610	112,620	4.4

CHAPTER XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

Movement of people from place to place either for employment or education or on account of marriage or for other reason is known as migration. People may move from one village to another, or from a village to a town or vice versa within a district, or they may move from one district to another within a State, or they may move from one State, to another within a country, or they may move from one country to another. Movement of people within a country is called internal migration and movement of people from one country to another is called international migration.

Migration is an important aspect in the field of population studies. A population of a district, a State or a country increases by births and decreases by deaths, and may increase or decrease by migration. When a mass of people immigrate into a country its population naturally increases and when a huge number of people emigrate from a country, its population naturally decreases. Migration can, therefore, both affect and change the size and demographic structure of the population of a district, a State or a country. The demographic structure of the population of Cachar, a district in Assam, has greatly changed due to heavy influx of people from Bangladesh. For the same reason, the demographic structure of the population of Tripura has also greatly changed. Migration if allowed to continue unabated can reduce the population of the indigenous people to a mere minority.

In the 1981 Census, data on migration was collected through the sample individual slip which was canvassed in toto in Arunachal Pradesh. On the basis of the data collected through the aforesaid slip, the migrants were first classified by their place of birth : (i) migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, (ii) migrants born in other districts of the State of enumeration, (iii) migrants born in States in India beyond the State of enumeration, and (iv) migrants born in other countries. Migrants falling in classes (i) to (iii) are internal migrants and those falling in class (iv) are international migrants.

As recorded in the 1981 Census in Arunachal Pradesh, out of a total of 260,686 internal migrants by place of birth, 133,931 are males and 126,755 females. The proportion of internal migrants

born elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total internal migrants is 53.75 per cent. The males form 40.74 per cent of the total male internal migrants and the females, 66.62 per cent of the total female internal migrants. In this class of internal migrants, the females predominate the males. The proportion of the internal migrants born in other districts of the State of enumeration to total internal migrants is quite low. It constitutes only 6.54 per cent of the total internal migrants. The males form 6.64 per cent of the total male internal migrants and the females, 6.45 per cent of the total female internal migrants. The proportion of those internal migrants born in other States in India beyond the State of enumeration is 39.71 per cent of the total internal migrants. The males form 52.62 per cent of the total male internal migrants and the females, 26.93 per cent of the total female internal migrants. In this class of internal migrants, the males predominate the females.

STATEMENT 8.5

Percentage of internal migrants, by place of birth and sex to total internal migrants, 1981

	Persons	Males	Females
1. Total internal migrants	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Internal migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	53.75	40.74	66.62
3. Internal migrants born in other districts of the State.	6.54	6.64	6.45
4. Internal migrants born in the States in India beyond the State of enumeration	39.71	52.62	26.93

Out of a total of 89,274 internal migrants in other States in India beyond the State of enumeration 58,865 are males and 30,409 females. 57.72 per cent of them were born in Assam; 12.81 per cent, in Bihar; 8.12 per cent, in Uttar Pradesh; 4.55 per cent, in West Bengal; 2.28 per cent, in Orissa; 2.56 per cent in Meghalaya; 2.51 per cent, in Kerala; and a little over 1 per cent, in Haryana; Rajasthan; and Punjab. The proportion of the internal migrants born in other States and Union Territories is below 1 per cent.

Out of a total of 35,880 international migrants, 22,061 are males and 13,819 females. The international migrants form 13.77 per cent of the total migrants. The males form 16.48 per cent and the females, 10.91 per cent. In this class of migrants, the males predominate the females.

Of the total international migrants, 50.57 per cent of them were born in Nepal; 37.39 per cent, in Bangladesh; 2.59 per cent, in Bhutan; 2.17 per cent, in China; 1.36 per cent, in Burma; and 5.08 per cent elsewhere. International migrants born in other countries of the world range from 11 to 13 in number.

STATEMENT 8.6

Percentage of migrants by place of birth and sex to total migrants, 1981

	Persons	Males	Females
1. Total migrants	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	46.34	34.03	59.36
3. Migrants born in other districts of the State.	5.64	5.54	5.74
4. Migrants born in other States in India beyond the State of enumeration.	34.25	43.95	23.99
5. Migrants born outside India	13.77	16.48	10.91

As mentioned earlier, migration can change the size and demographic structure of a State. When migration takes place within the State, the size of its population is not affected at all. But when migration takes place between States and between countries, the size of the population of the country or State does change. The population of Arunachal Pradesh in 1971 Census was 467,511 and in 1981, 631,839. There has been a growth of 35.15 per cent in the population of Arunachal Pradesh during the decade. This growth can be attributed to both natural increase and migration of people into Arunachal Pradesh from other States in India and other countries outside India. The 1981 Census records a total of 152,811 persons as having migrated into Arunachal Pradesh from other States and countries and have resided there for a period ranging from less than 1 year to 9 years. These migrants can very well play a role in the growth of the population. Without the migrants the natural growth of the population of Arunachal Pradesh would have been only 2.46 per cent. This growth is the result of births minus deaths. But with the migrants who have migrated into Arunachal Pradesh between April 1, 1971 and March 1, 1981, the growth of the population goes up to 35.15 per cent. So the migrants contribute to the growth of the population of Arunachal Pradesh to a tune of 32.69 per cent.

The impact of migration on the growth of population in Arunachal Pradesh is very high. The rate of growth of the population on account of migration in Arunachal Pradesh is higher than the overall growth rates of population in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

The second classification of migrants is by their place of last residence. The last residence means the place where they have resided immediately before they migrate to the place in Arunachal Pradesh where they are enumerated. The migrants by place of last residence are classified as (i) Last residence elsewhere in the district of enumeration, (ii) Last residence in other districts of the State of enumeration, (iii) Last residence in States in India beyond the State of enumeration and (iv) Last residence in other countries.

The total migrants in Arunachal Pradesh by place of last residence are 262,860 persons of whom 135,003 are males and 127,858, females. The migrants whose place of last residence is elsewhere in the district of enumeration form 59.92 per cent of the total migrants. The males constitute 51.18 per cent of the total male migrants and the female 69.15 per cent of the total female migrants. In this class of migrants, the females predominate the males. The proportion of those migrants whose place of last residence is in other districts of the State of enumeration is 8.25 per cent of which the male forms 9.29 per cent of the total male migrants and the females, 7.15 per cent. It is again seen here that inter-districts migration in Arunachal Pradesh is not as high as migration within a district. The people of Arunachal Pradesh appear to be bound to the district of their birth. The proportion of those migrants whose place of last residence is in other States in India beyond the State of enumeration comes to 27.80 per cent. The males constitute 34.83 per cent of the total male migrants and the females, 20.39 per cent of the total female migrants. The proportion of those migrants whose place of last residence is outside India comes to only 4.03 per cent of which the males form 4.71 per cent of total male migrants and the females, 3.31 per cent. Of the migrants whose place of last residence is in States in India beyond the State of enumeration, 63.07 per cent have their place of last residence in Assam; 10.9 per cent, in Bihar; 6.28 per cent, in Uttar Pradesh; 4.46 per cent, in Meghalaya; 3.64 per cent, in West Bengal; 1.95 per cent, in Orissa;

and 1·41 per cent, in K  r  la. Those migrants whose place of last residence is in other States and Union Territories of the country account for less than 1 per cent.

Of the migrants whose place of last residence is outside India 74·60 per cent have their last residence in Nepal; 9·09 per cent in Bangladesh; 5·44 per cent in Bh  tan; 2·34 per cent in China and 1·06 per cent in Burma. The proportion of those having their last residence in other countries is negligible.

STATEMENT 8·7

Percentage of migrants by place of last residence and sex to total migrants, 1981

	Persons	Males	Females
1. Total migrants	100·00	100·00	100·00
2. Last residence elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	59·92	51·18	69·15
3. Last residence in other districts of State of enumeration.	8·25	9·29	7·15
4. Last residence in other States in India beyond the State of enumeration.	27·80	34·82	20·39
5. Last residence in other countries .	4·03	4·71	3·31

The places of birth of internal migrants are also classified into rural and urban. Places of birth of international migrant are, however, not classified into rural and urban. On the basis of this classification, it is seen that 78·94 per cent of the internal migrants are born in rural areas and 21·06 per cent in urban areas, 98·14 per cent of the internal migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration have their place of birth in rural areas and 1·86 per cent in urban areas. 87·54 per cent of the internal migrants born in other districts of State of enumeration were born in rural areas and 12·46 per cent in urban areas. Of the internal migrants born in other States in India beyond the State of enumeration, 76·72 per cent were born in rural areas and 23·28 per cent, in urban areas. It is seen, therefore, that the majority of all classes of internal migrants by place of birth were born in rural areas.

STATEMENT 8-8

**Percentage of internal migrants by status of birth place to
total internal migrants by place of birth, 1981**

PLACE OF BIRTH	State of birth place	
	Rural	Urban
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	88.84	11.04
2. Born in other districts of State of enumeration	98.09	1.86
3. Born in States in India beyond the State of enumeration.	86.98	12.38
	76.63	23.25

As is the case with the birth place of internal migrants, the place of last residence of internal migrants too is classified into rural and urban. In this case too it is seen that 87.05 per cent of the internal migrants have their place of last residence in rural areas and 12.95 per cent, in urban areas. Of the internal migrants whose place of last residence is elsewhere in the district of enumeration, 95.54 per cent have last resided in rural areas and 4.46 per cent, in urban areas. 79.15 per cent of those internal migrants, whose last residence is in other districts of the State of enumeration, have last resided in rural areas and 20.85 per cent, in urban areas. 71.11 per cent of those internal migrants, whose place of last residence is in other States in India beyond the State of enumeration, have last resided in rural areas and 28.89 per cent, in urban areas.

STATEMENT 8-9

**Percentage of internal migrants by status of place of last
residence to total internal migrants by place of last residence,
1981**

PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE	Status of last residence	
	Rural	Urban
1. Last residence elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	87.89	12.11
2. Last residence in other districts of State of enumeration.	94.13	5.87
3. Last residence in States in India beyond the State of enumeration.	79.15	20.85
	77.04	22.96

The majority of the migrants, whether born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, or in other districts of the state of enumeration, or in other States in India beyond the State of enumeration or outside the country, had migrated into the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh. Even those migrants whose places of birth, were in urban areas, the majority of them had migrated into the rural areas. The proportion of the migrants born in rural areas elsewhere in the district of enumeration but had migrated into the rural and urban areas of Arunachal Pradesh is 95.21 per cent and 4.79 per cent respectively. Those born in urban areas, 75.04 per cent had moved to rural areas and 24.96 per cent. to urban areas. Of the migrants born in rural areas in other district of the state of enumeration, 83.77 per cent had moved to rural areas and 16.23 per cent, to urban areas. Those migrants born in rural areas in other States in India beyond the State of enumeration 81.35 per cent had moved to rural areas and 18.65 per cent; to urban areas. 67.93 per cent. of those born in urban areas had moved to rural areas and 32.07 per cent, to urban areas. As stated earlier, the place of birth of migrants born in other countries outside India was not classified into rural and urban. So we do not know how many of them were born in rural areas had how many, in urban areas. But 89.84 per cent. of these migrants had migrated to rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and 10.16 per cent, to urban areas.

STATEMENT 9.0

Percentage of migrants by place of enumeration to migrants
by status of birth place 1981

Place of birth		Status of birth place	Area of enumeration	
			Rural	Urban
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	Rural	100.00	95.21	4.79
	Urban	100.00	75.04	24.96
2. Born in other districts of State of enumeration.	Rural	100.00	83.77	16.23
	Urban	100.00	68.86	31.14
3. Born in States in India beyond the State of enumeration.	Rural	100.00	81.35	18.65
	Urban	100.00	67.93	32.07
4. Born in other countries		100.00	89.84	10.16

In 1971, there were four urban centres in Arunachal Pradesh and six in 1981. The towns in Arunachal Pradesh are either State headquarters or district headquarters. The largest proportion of migrants who had migrated into the urban areas of Arunachal Pradesh had actually moved into these six towns. There are as many as five district headquarters in Arunachal Pradesh which are still treated as rural areas as they do not fulfil the criteria to be treated as a town. In that case we may say that migration has no impact on urbanisation as far as urbanisation of district headquarters is concerned. Because during the decade from 1971 to 1981 no new district headquarters had become eligible to be treated as urban area or town. However, the treatment of two additional centres as town in the 1981 Census, has been the result of migration. The shifting of the capital of Arunachal Pradesh from Shillong to Nahar Lagun, the temporary capital and thereafter to Itanagar prior to the 1981 Census, had caused an exodus of almost all employees of the administration from Shillong. The treatment of these two centres as town in the 1981 Census has been purely the result of migration.

But when we compare the proportion of migrants enumerated in urban areas of the district having urban centres, we see that only 20.81 per cent of the migrants were enumerated in these two towns, while in East Siang, 22.48 per cent of the migrants were enumerated in urban areas, higher than that of Lower Subansiri, the district where the two centres treated as town for the first time in the 1981 Census are located. In West Siang the proportion of the migrants enumerated in urban areas is lower, it stands at 19.33 per cent. In Lohit and West Kameng it is 13.60 per cent and 11.89 per cent respectively.

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

When the 1981 Census was conducted, Arunachal Pradesh was only a Union Territory. It was subsequently conferred full-fledged statehood and became the twenty-fourth State of the Indian Union from 20-2-1987 and from that date it was placed under a Governor. When the 1981 Census was conducted, Arunachal Pradesh had only nine districts. At present, it has eleven districts. The latest districts were formed by upgrading the erstwhile Tawang and the Changlang sub-divisions of West Kameng and Tirap respectively into districts. In Arunachal Pradesh the lowest administrative unit is a circle.

By population Arunachal Pradesh ranks twenty-fourth among the States and Union Territories but by area it ranks thirteenth. Its population is not proportionate to its area. Arunachal Pradesh is the least densely populated State. In every square kilometre of its area only 8 persons live. Its mountainous terrain and its inaccessibility may be the reason.

Arunachal Pradesh is the least urbanized area in the country. During the decade from 1971 to 1981 only two additional new urban areas came up. These two additional new urban areas came up due to the setting up of a temporary capital at Nahar Lagun and a permanent capital at Itanagar in Lower Subansiri. Of the six towns in 1981, five of them are Class V and one, Class VI as against one Class V and three Class VI in 1971. There was no urban area in 1961. Though the percentage of the urban population to the total population had increased from 3.70 per cent in 1971 to 6.56 per cent in 1981, at 6.56 per cent, Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest proportion of the urban population in the country. The proportion of its rural population, at 93.44 per cent is, however, the highest in the country. All the villages of Arunachal Pradesh are inhabited. Arunachal Pradesh had neither Standard Urban Area nor Urban Agglomerations in 1981.

The sex ratio of Arunachal Pradesh increased from 861 in 1971 to 862 in 1981. But when compared to that of 1961 it had greatly dropped in 1971 and 1981. In 1961 it was at 894 females per 1000 males. In Arunachal Pradesh, the rural sex ratio, at 881, is

higher than the urban sex ratio, at 629. This shows that the majority of the womenfolk live in rural areas. In the districts too, the rural sex ratio is higher than the urban sex ratio.

Though the proportion of the literates had increased from 11.29 per cent in 1971 to 20.79 per cent in 1981, Arunachal Pradesh is still the least literate State in the country. The proportion of the male literates, at 28.94 per cent is higher than the proportion of the female literates, at 11.32 per cent. The proportion of the urban literates at 53.22 per cent, is also higher than the proportion of the rural literates, at 18.51 per cent. In the districts, Lohit, with 28.26 per cent of its total population is literate, has the highest literacy rate and East Kameng, with 7.73 per cent of its total population is literate, has the lowest literacy rate.

Of the 15 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India, Bengali has the highest proportion of speakers. It is spoken by 7.15 per cent of the total population of Arunachal Pradesh. Assamese is spoken by 4.21 per cent and Hindi by 3.78 per cent. Of the languages not listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and the various tribal languages and dialects, Nissi/Dafla has the highest proportion of speakers. It is spoken by 22.13 per cent of the total population. Adi is spoken by 18.92 per cent of the total population.

In Arunachal Pradesh, 51.60 per cent of the total population do not profess any of the six major religions. These persons profess their own tribal religions which are animistic in nature. The proportion of the population who profess the six major religions has staged an increase during the decade from 1971 to 1981 in respect of the Hindus, the Buddhists, the Christians and the Muslims. While the proportion of the Sikhs remains unchanged during the decade, the proportion of the Jains has slightly declined.

As per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976 dated the 18th September, 1976) there are 16 Scheduled Castes and 12 Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh.

For the 1981 Census the list includes 110 Scheduled Tribes as given in appendix I.

Arunachal Pradesh has the highest proportion of main workers to the total population. It is 49.61 per cent. The female work participation rate, at 40.55 per cent, is second only to that of Nagaland. In fact in 1971, Arunachal Pradesh, at 51.28 per cent, had the highest female work participation rate in the country. The

sex ratio of cultivators in Arunachal Pradesh is 969 females per 1000 males. In rural areas too the sex ratio is the same. In urban areas it is 1000 females per 1000 males.

In the chapter on Fertility, Levels and Trends, seven indices of fertility based on the data collected in the 1981 Census are discussed. A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the census, the question on births during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married women for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced woman. There might have been some births during the last one year before the date of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or who might have been divorced subsequently before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who have died before the census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the age specific fertility rate, the total fertility rate, the general marital fertility rate and the general fertility rate the mid-year population would usually be used as the denominator. However, in the absence of data on deaths during the last year of females, the number of females classified by age-group as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to under estimate the relevant fertility indicators. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented in Chapter X should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than actual levels. Based on the above note, it is seen that the women in the age-group 20—24 have the highest age specific fertility rate and age specific marital fertility rate. By area, the ASFR and ASMFR of the urban women of this group is higher than the ASFR and ASMFR of the rural women of the same age-group. By religions, the Buddhist woman has the highest fertility rate in all the age-groups except the age-group 15—19 where that of the Muslim women is the highest.

The north-eastern region of the country has been the venue of mass migration of people both from within the country and from outside the country particularly from Bangladesh and Nepal. Migration itself has had a great impact on the decadal growth of the population of Arunachal Pradesh. Migration has contributed 32.69 per cent to the decadal growth of the population

while growth on account of births minus deaths has contributed 2·46 per cent. By both place of birth and place of last residence the majority of the migrants from within the country is from Assam. 12·81 per cent of the total internal migrants has their place of birth in Assam and 63·07 per cent of them had their place of last residence in Assam. The majority of migrants from outside the country had their place of birth and place of last residence in Nepal and Bangladesh. 50·57 per cent and 37·39 per cent of the total migrants from outside India had their place of birth in Nepal and Bangladesh respectively and 74·60 per cent and 9·09 per cent of the total migrants from outside India had their place of last residence in Nepal and Bangladesh respectively. In Arunachal Pradesh, the majority of the migrants migrate from rural areas to rural areas.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Scheduled Castes of Arunachal Pradesh

The castes which are scheduled in Assam under "The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956" (Part II of Schedule I) are to be treated as Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh. The following are the Scheduled Castes in Assam which are also to be treated as Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh.

- (1) BANSPHOR
- (2) BHUINMALI, MALI
- (3) BRITTIAL BANIA, BANTIA
- (4) DHUPI, DHOBI
- (5) DUGLA, DHOLI
- (6) HIRA
- (7) JALKEOT
- (8) JHALO, MALO, JHALO-MALO
- (9) KAIBARTTA, JALIYA
- (10) LALBEGI
- (11) MAHARA
- (12) MEHTAR, BHANGI
- (13) MUCHI, RISHI
- (14) NAMASUDRA
- (15) PATNI
- (16) SUTRADHAR

Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh

In the Presidential Order of 1956, mentioned above, it is said that all the tribes of the Agency are to be treated as Scheduled Tribes. At paragraph 2 of Part II of Schedule III of the order, an illustrative list of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is provided. It has been mentioned that the Presidential Order is illustrative and not exhaustive with respect to the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. The names of the following tribes were returned during 1971 Census.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) ABOR | (4) ADI MINYONG |
| (2) ADI | (5) ADI PADAM |
| (3) ADI GALLONG | (6) ADI PASI |

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (7) AKA | (48) LISH MONPA |
| (8) APATANI | (49) LONGCHANG TANGSA |
| (9) ASHING | (50) LONGIN TANGSA |
| (10) BAGI | (51) LONGPHI TANGSA |
| (11) BANGNI | (52) LONGRI TANGSA |
| (12) BANGRO | (53) LONGSANG TANGSA |
| (13) BOGUM | (54) LQWANG TANGSA |
| (14) BOKAR | (55) MEYOR |
| (15) BOLOK TANGSA | (56) MIJI |
| (16) BOMDO | (57) MIKIR |
| (17) BORI | (58) MILLANG |
| (18) BUT MONPA | (59) MILLANG ABOR |
| (19) DAFLA | (60) MINYONG |
| (20) DAROK TANGSA | (61) MISHING/MIRI |
| (21) DEORI | (62) MISHMI |
| (22) DIGARU/TARAON MISHMI | (63) MOGLUM TANGSA |
| (23) DIRANG MONPA | (64) MOMBA |
| (24) GALLONG | (65) MONPA |
| (25) HAISA TANGSA | (66) MORANG TANGSA |
| (26) HAVI TANGSA | (67) MOSSANG TANGSA |
| (27) HILL MIRI | (68) MUKTUM |
| (28) HOTANG TANGSA | (69) NAMSANG TANGSA |
| (29) IDU/CHULIKATA MISHMI | (70) NGIMONG TANGSA |
| (30) JANBO | (71) NISHANG |
| (31) KAMAN/MIJU MISHMI | (72) NISSI |
| (32) KARKA | (73) NOCTE |
| (33) KATIN TANGSA | (74) NONONG |
| (34) KEMSING TANGSA | (75) PADAM |
| (35) KHALIM TANGSA | (76) PAILIBO |
| (36) KHAMBA | (77) PANCHEN MONPA |
| (37) KHAMİYANG | (78) PANGI |
| (38) KHAMPTI | (79) PASI |
| (39) KHOWA | (80) PHONG TANGSA |
| (40) KHRODENG BANGNI | (81) PONGKONG |
| (41) KOMKAR | (82) PONTNATH NOCTE |
| (42) KONGBO | (83) RAMO |
| (43) KORANG TANGSA | (84) RANGAI TANGSA |
| (44) LANGKAI TANGSA | (85) RONGRANG TANGSA |
| (45) LIBO | (86) SANKE TANGSA |
| (46) LI CHITANGSA | (87) SHERDUKPEN |
| (47) LIJU NOCTE | (88) SIMONG |

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (89) SIMSA TANGSA | (100) TAWANG MONPA |
| (90) SINGPHO | (101) THAI KHAMPTI |
| (91) SIRAM | (102) TIKHAK TANGSA |
| (92) SULUNG | (103) TUTCHA NOCTE |
| (93) SULUNG BANGNI | (104) WANCHO |
| (94) TAGIN | (105) YANOO BANGNI |
| (95) TAGIN BANGNI | (106) YATONG |
| (96) TAISEN TANGSA | (107) YOBIN |
| (97) TANGAM | (108) YONGKUK TANGSA |
| (98) TANGSA | (109) YUGLI TANGSA |
| (99) TARAM | (110) ZAKURUNG |